WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to strong southerly and westerly winds, partly cloudy and cool, with showers.

Lower Mainland—Winds mostly easterly and southerly, mostly cloudy and cool, with occasional rains.

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

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NO. 248--FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR | VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1914 | TWENTY-TWO PAGES

ARMIES STRIKE ON BOTH WINGS

Allies and Germans Making Determined Efforts to Break Through Opposing Lines on Long Front.

VIOLENT BATTLE RAGES IN WEST

French Gain Successes in Woevre Region—Both Sides Reinforced on Western Side and of Equal Strength.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The widely-separated wings of the opposing armies in Northern France still are striking hard blows at each other in an effort to break through the respective positions.

Both sides, according to the French official report issued this afternoon, have made some progress, the Germans on the Allies' right perhaps the greatest.

For three days or more a violent battle has been raging in the hills and plains between the Rivers Oise and Somme. The official accounts, both German and French, are silent as to how this fight is going, but in the frontal attack on the Germans' strongly fortified and well-reinforced positions farther south the Allies have made some slight progress, the Germans apparently being satisfied to remain on the defensive until the battle on the flank has been decided.

French Success in East

From Soissons to Rheims, and thence to Verdun, there has been no change in the situation, but in the south of Woevre the French continue to make progress and have defeated with heavy losses a German corps.

On the French extreme right the French have taken the offensive with the reservists, and have repulsed the German forces holding the line along the frontier.

On the activities of the British army the War Office is most sparing with information. A brief paragraph recounting the activity of the Germans all along the line and the repulse of some heavy counter-attacks with considerable loss to the enemy is the extent of the news given out. The casualties among the officers up to a week ago are published, but thus far those among the men in the ranks have not been made public. With the continuous fighting, the general staff probably has no time to prepare a list.

However, there is no uneasiness in England, notwithstanding this lack of information, the people feeling confident that the Allies can hold their own, if they do not drive the Germans back.

Russians Still Advance

There has been a lull in the fighting in Galicia while the Russians are perfecting their plan for the investing of Przemysl, which now is cut off from all communication with the outside world.

"The Russians have taken Rzeszow, an important centre between Tarnow and Przemysl, and have captured two fortified positions to the north and south of the latter fortress. This gives them possession of the whole of Galicia with the exception of the narrow western neck at the head of which stands Cracow.

Along the western frontier of Poland, which the Germans have been threatening for some time, they are now reported to be fortifying themselves. In fact, from Cracow to the extreme north of East Prussia the Russian and German armies apparently are facing each other across the boundary, each waiting for a favorable opportunity to attack. The Germans are satisfied that they have rid themselves of the Russians in East Prussia, and are sending a commission to that country to re-establish the inhabitants who fled when the Russian invasion drove everything before it.

Operations in Adriatic

There are signs of activity in the Adriatic, where the Anglo-French fleet has been waiting in the hope that the Austrian fleet would show itself. This is a difficult sea for naval operations. To minimize this, the Allies have taken

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.

VILLAGE A SHAMBLES

Contest for Possession by French and Germans Results in Awful Carnage —Alternate Successes

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Harold Ashton, special correspondent of The Daily News, who has just returned from the French headquarters of the western army, where he was held prisoner for three days, in describing the fighting, says:

"In the night the French suddenly opened a withering fire on a place, and racing down a hill under the cover of screaming shells, took the enemy by surprise. There was hand-to-hand fighting, fierce and terrible, but not long. The Germans tumbled back.

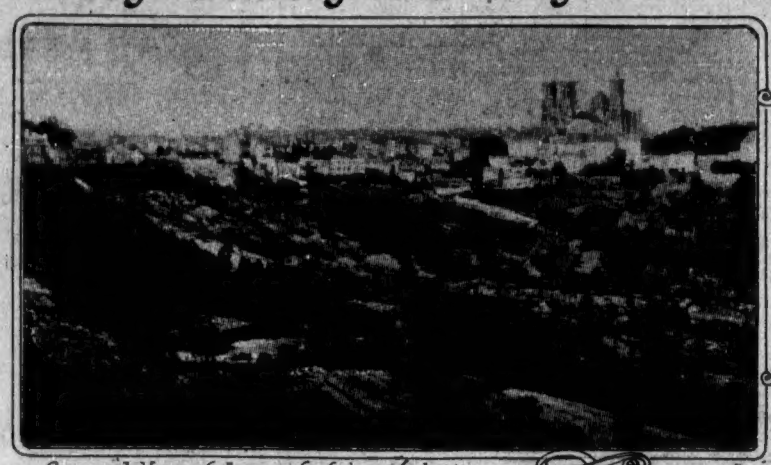
"Next morning the tables were turned. The Germans swept the village, and their cavalry, in charging, tore down the hill till the French were routed.

"In the evening there was another charge from the south, more bloody business with the bayonets, and another occupation by the French. And so this ding-dong business went on, with the sportive spirits of the contending forces on either hill betting on the result of the next tussle.

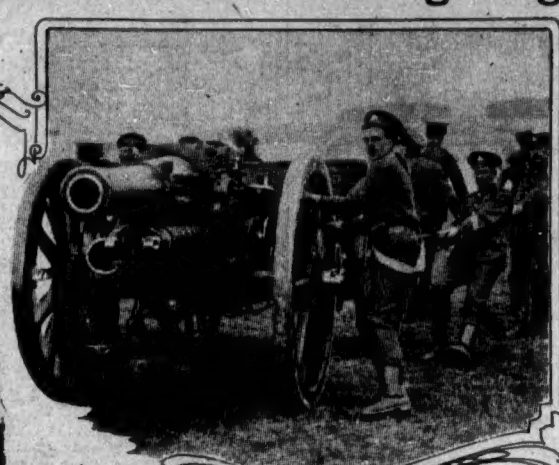
"The village was a shambles, and the streets were piled with dead and dying.

"When I tell you that, in two days, 800 French wounded were brought out of the place for treatment in the field hospitals and elsewhere, and prisoners were taken by the wholesale by both sides, you may have some idea of the carnage in this place."

Heavy Artillery Has Played a Prominent Part in Recent Fighting



General View of Laon which is in the battle zone on the German right flank north of Paris.



Shifting the position of a British Howitzer is no light task

In the region of the Allies turning movement on the German right wing—Hôtel de Ville, St Quentin

Huge Howitzer Gun (21-Centimetre) designed for siege purposes. Many of these guns have been brought into action by the Germans during the terrific artillery duel along the River Aisne.

WAR IS WAGED IN SOUTH AFRICA

British and German Forces Taking Possession of Territory on Opposite Sides of Boundary Lines.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The occupation of Rietfontein, in British Bechuanaland, on the border of German Southwest Africa, was reported today, says a dispatch from the Cape Town correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co. The message continues: "The Germans have cleared out virtually all the border police stations.

"It is reported that 300 Germans who crossed the Orange River recently have occupied the Catholic mission station at Pella, Cape Colony, unopposed. They are evidently bent on cutting the line of communication of Steinknopf and Ruman's Drift."

German Post Taken

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A Cape Town dispatch to Reuter's says that a union defence force occupied Luderitzbucht, in German Southwest Africa, on September 19. The German garrison had previously retreated, blowing up the railway and destroying the wireless installation, but otherwise leaving the place intact.

French Seize Coco Beach

BORDEAUX, Sept. 26.—The Ministry of Marine announces today that the French gunboat Surprise, on September 21, took possession of Coco Beach, in Kamarun, the German colony in Western Equatorial Africa.

Coco Beach is at the entrance of the Muni River, which flows into the sea in Corisco Bay. The territory was ceded to Germany as a result of the Franco-German agreement of 1911.

Previous to landing her marines, who dislodged the German troops on shore, the Surprise, a vessel of 650 tons, unarmored, and carrying ten small guns, sank two vessels belonging to the German auxiliary fleet, the Rhios and the Italo.

Medical Men at the Front

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—Owing to discussion in both professional and lay circles over the position of Ontario medical men wishing to serve at the front, a leading medical authority in Toronto last night made the following statement: "Any medical officer in the Canadian militia is at liberty to practice as a medical officer with Canadian troops in any part of the Empire. As regards civil qualifications, Canadian medical men volunteering for Red Cross or similar service not strictly military are allowed to practice anywhere in Great Britain if they hold a Canadian license, which can be registered in Great Britain.

Aeroplanes at Antwerp

ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—A Taube aeroplane flew over the town of Duffel, near this city, on Saturday morning and dropped two bombs, which fell into the water. Another Taube machine flew over Antwerp on Saturday afternoon, but the shrapnel fire from the guns of the forts forced the aeroplane to fly at such an altitude that observations were impossible.

Belgian Victims as Evidence

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 26.—Henry Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice in Belgium, who passed through London last night en route for Chicago with his associates on the Belgian commission, stated that it was quite probable that victims of the outrages charged against the German soldiers will be brought to the United States to support the charges.

NEW WATER WAGON

Improved Vehicle, Devised by Minister of Militia, to Be Used by Canadian Troops

VALCARTIER CAMP, Que., Sept. 26.—A new type of water wagon will be used in the field by the Canadian contingent. The wagon has about twice the capacity of the old ones, and is covered with a material which maintains the contents at a low temperature. The wagon is the idea of the Minister of Militia.

The shade that has been under trial lately, built for digging trenches and to be used as a protection during skirmishing, has, it is said, been accepted by the Minister. It is the invention of Miss McAdam, private secretary to the Minister.

The men of the contingent ought to be free from sea sickness. The Government has ordered a supply of a widely advertised remedy and preventive of this unpleasant malady.

PREPARING TO ATTACK ANTWERP

Germans Gathering Forces and Siege Guns Near Belgian Seaport — Austrian Heavy Artillery to Be Used.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 26 (via London, Sept. 27).—Part of the force gathering outside Antwerp for an attack on that city is Austrian, according to dispatches received here from Dutch correspondents. Some of the siege artillery is also Austrian. The artillerymen are marking time, waiting for the drying of the concrete foundations necessary for the heaviest artillery, which is said to be the same as that employed at Maubeuge.

More heavy artillery has been placed in position near Grimbergben, from which place the inhabitants have moved for safety.

The influx of German troops into the neighborhood of Antwerp continues, eighteen trainloads of soldiers having arrived on Saturday. The authorities have discontinued issuing passports permitting the holders to cross the border.

Burned Village in Revenge

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.—The Maastricht correspondent of the Nieuw van den Dag has sent the following dispatch: "Belgian soldiers on Friday blew up the railway at Bilzn, Limburg, near Hasselt. Shortly afterwards a German military train was derailed and destroyed. In revenge the Germans burned the village. One hundred and fifty refugees arrived here today from Bilzn.

"At Brussels the garrison continues actively to perfect the defence works. A complete belt of barbed wire now en-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.

EXCLUSION OF LABORERS

Orders-in-Council to Be Extended For Another Six Months—Labor Surplus in Canada

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—The Government has decided to extend the order-in-council prohibiting the entrance of all laborers and of Chinese into British Columbia for another six months.

The previous orders-in-council run out on September 28. The new order will likely be signed by the Governor-General on Monday.

Owing to the war situation and the surplus of laborers in Canada at the present time, it was felt advisable to extend the order for six months more.

WOUNDED WELL TREATED

Nurse Who Worked With German Red Cross at Potsdam Gives Credit to German Hospitals

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A Miss Monfries, who worked with the German Red Cross in a hospital at Potsdam, returned here yesterday. Speaking of the German treatment of British wounded, she says:

"The British wounded all speak gratefully of their treatment on the battlefield and in the hospitals after being taken prisoners by the Germans. They said nothing about the shooting or bayonetting of wounded.

"They could not be better treated if they were Germans. The Empress visits them, and the German officers' wives send English magazines and books.

"The Germans are now accepting men who were previously rejected three times as physically unfit."

ENEMY CAUGHT IN FRENCH TRAP

Germans Engaged in Attack on Fort Troyon Suffer Severely Through Ruse Employed by Commander.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Paris dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says: "Wounded who have arrived at Mont Lucon give details of the siege of Fort Troyon, near Verdun. They say that while the Germans were bombarding the commander of the fort did not reply. The enemy, believing that the fort had been evacuated, approached in order to destroy the redoubts.

"The commander of the fort then set fire to cartloads of straw inside the structure, and the Germans, convinced that their shells had started the fire and that they could easily take the place, advanced in close formation.

"The French suddenly unmasked their mitrailleuses, which opened a deadly fire. The number of German dead abandoned on the slopes around Fort Troyon is estimated at 7,000."

Many Wounded Germans

LONDON, Sept. 26.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Central News says, on the authority of a dispatch from Maastricht, that between the hours of 3:30 and 1:30 on Friday, eighteen trainloads of wounded Germans passed through Aix-la-Chappelle from France.

RUSSIA REPORTS MORE SUCCESSES

Germans Suffer Severe Repulse in Suwalki Region—Part of Przemysl Said to Be Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph has forwarded the following semi-official statement: "The movement of German troops from East Prussia against Warsaw has come to nothing. In the Government of Suwalki (Russian Poland) the Germans have suffered a serious repulse. The left flank of the Russian army has defeated the Germans under the command of Gen. von Hindenburg near Suwalki.

"At the same time our troops won a complete victory at Mariampol, and the attacking Germans were thrown back ten miles across the River Schenschupa, with a loss of many guns and prisoners. On the right flank, at the River Niemen, the battle ended in success for us at Srednikl, where a German attempt to cross the river was repulsed with great loss."

Take Part of Przemsyl

ROME, Sept. 27.—The Russians on Saturday occupied the greater part of the city of Przemsyl, Galicia, according to a dispatch received here from Vienna.

Germany's Supreme Effort

LONDON, Sept. 27.—"Germany is reinforcing her army in East Prussia at the rate of one army corps per day," says a dispatch from Petrograd to Lloyds' Agency. "These reinforcements are being carried by 250 trains on all four available railways. Other troops are being hurried from Berlin and Schneidemuhl to Baltic ports and thence by sea to East Prussia.

Continued on Page 12, Col. 4

GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED

Osna, Bound From Portland for Ipswich With Cargo of Grain, Taken by British Warship

FALMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 26.—The German ship Osna, of 800 tons, bound from Portland, Ore., for Ipswich, with a cargo of wheat and barley, was brought into this port today, having been captured by a British warship.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 26.—The German ship Osna, which has been captured by the British, sailed from the Columbia River on May 14 last with a cargo of wheat and barley valued at $81,000.

JAPAN'S TROOPS NEAR KIAU CHAU

Proceed Southward on Shan Tung Peninsula — Reports of Bad Conduct of Soldiers Are Denied.

PEKING, Sept. 27.—Japanese troops operating against the German concession of Kiau Chau are making progress in the direction of Fang Tse, a town fifteen miles south of Weissien, on the Kiau Chau Railroad, according to advices received here from the Province of Shan Tung. At Fang Tse there are valuable coal mines under German control.

Reports to the Chinese Government from various towns in the wake of the Japanese army corroborate the dispatches from Lai Chow of the wounding by Japanese of about twelve Chinamen. According to the Government advices, a number of Chinese have been killed while attempting to prevent attacks on their women. The Chinese minister at Tokio has been instructed by his Government to appeal to the Japanese Foreign Office in behalf of the inhabitants of Shan Tung.

The activities of the Emden and other German cruisers, which, accompanied by colliers, departed from Tsing Tau early in the war, seem to prove that the German official declarations stating that the cruisers remained within the harbor were intentional fabrications.

Weihsein Entered

WEIHSIEN, China, Sept. 26, via Peking, Sept. 27.—Two hundred Japanese entered Weihsien on Friday evening and occupied the railway station, capturing four Germans. The Chinese troops encamped nearby are fraternizing with the Japanese soldiers. Rail communication to the east and west of this town has been suspended.

Weihsien is an important city in the Chinese Province of Shan Tung, about fifty miles to the north of the German concession of Kiau Chau, with which it is connected by railroad.

Denial From Japan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Japanese embassy issued today the following statement, based on official reports from Tokio: "Recent cablegrams from China can only be credited with a grain of salt. There are sinister efforts now being made in China, as elsewhere, to give color to domestic newspaper reports and telegrams going abroad. Groundless reports designed to cast a slur on the reputation of the Japanese soldiers are thus more or less disseminated.

"The alleged ruthless conduct of Japanese troops in Shan Tung, said to be contained in a letter coming from Lai Chau, is nothing more or less than a malicious canard.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.

GEN. ALDERSON NAMED

Noted Officer Likely to Command Canadian Expeditionary Force—Has Had Long Service

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Canadian Associated Press is reliably informed this afternoon that the command of the Canadian contingent has been given to Major-General Edwin Alfred Hervey Alderson, C. B.

Major-General Alderson, who is in his fifty-fifth year, has had a notable career, and is credited with being a most popular officer. He commanded the mounted infantry in South Africa, and was several times mentioned in dispatches. He served in the mounted infantry in the Boer war in 1881, in Egypt in 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in the Nile expedition in 1884-5, in the Mashonaland campaign and in India.

GERMAN ATTACK ALONG ALL LINE

French Official Communication Says It Was Everywhere Repulsed — Enemy Driven Back in West.

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN OTHER DISTRICTS

Regiment of German Reservists Destroyed in Alsace Region—Enemy Announces Capture of Fortifications.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The following communication was issued tonight:

"The enemy has attacked along the entire front, but has everywhere been repulsed.

"On our left wing we are making progress.

"On the heights of the Meuse the situation remains unchanged.

"In the Woevre region we continue to gain some ground."

Severe on Western Front

ON THE BATTLE FRONT (Via Paris), Sept. 26.—All efforts of the opposing armies were concentrated on the western and eastern wings today. The Allies had foreseen such a move on the part of the Germans toward the west, however, and, although very strong forces of the invaders had been thrown on the Somme River, they found themselves opposed by equal numbers.

German Regiment Annihilated

LONDON, Sept. 26.—"The French have surrounded and annihilated the 109th Regiment of Reserves," says the Basle correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company in a message sent by way of Rome. The dispatch adds:

"The German wounded include a colonel, a major, two captains and two lieutenants."

Earlier Report

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The French official statement in the afternoon said:

"First, on our left wing, between the Somme and the Oise, the battle continues very violently. Between the River Oise and Soissons our troops have advanced slightly. The enemy has not attempted an attack.

"Between Soissons and Rheims there has been no important changes in the situation.

"Second, on the centre between Rheims and Verdun the situation is also unchanged. In the Woevre region the enemy has been able to cross the River Meuse in the vicinity of St. Michael, but the offensive taken by our troops already has, to a large extent, thrown him back to the river.

"To the south of the Woevre region our attacks have not ceased to progress. The 14th German Army Corps has fallen back after having suffered great losses.

"Third, on our right wing (in Lorraine and in the Vosges) the effective German forces seem to have been reduced. These detachments which had, at certain points, driven back our advance posts, have been repulsed by the entrance into action of our reserves.

"In the Russian zone the Russians have captured Rzeszow, on the railroad leading to Cracow, and have also taken two fortified positions on the north and south of Przemsyl.

"In Poland the Germans appear to have fortified themselves to the north of Kalisz."

Germans Claim Success

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News says:

"The German general staff, in its report of the battle in France states that the operations on the extreme right

Continued on Page 12, Col. 5

MANY OFFICERS FALL

Latest British Casualty List Shows Thirty-Five Killed—Four Lieutenant-Colonels Among Wounded

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A casualty list issued from the British general headquarters in the field, under date of September 22, gives the names of thirty-five officers killed, fifty-four wounded and thirteen missing.

The wounded officers include Lieut.-Col. R. E. Benson, of the East Yorkshire regiment; Lieut.-Col. W. D. Bird, of the Royal Irish Rifles; Lieut.-Col. A. W. Hasted, of the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) regiment; and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Towsey, of the Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire) regiment.

The casualties in officers among the various regiments include:

The Sherwood Foresters, four killed and seven wounded; the Connaught Rangers, four killed; the South Lancashires, three killed and three wounded; the West Yorkshires, three killed, four wounded, including Col. Towsey, and eight missing; the Worcestershire regiment, eight killed, five wounded and one missing; the Durham Light Infantry, five killed and six wounded, and the East Yorkshires, five wounded, including Col. Benson, and three missing.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist, Sept. 27, 1864.)

Return of the Devastation.—H. M. S. Devastation, Commander Pike, arrived last evening in Esquimalt Harbor, bringing with her three Indians, the murderers of Mr. Bamfield, the Indian Agent, who was murdered two years ago by the Oblat tribe, in Barclay Sound. They also brought with them the daughter of the chief of the tribe as a hostage, who will not be given up until her father is either captured or killed. The first party to go to the village consisted of only three men, who were attacked and captured by the Indians, all of whom were armed with muskets, knives and harpoons. They would have very likely been murdered if the Indians had not known that the gunboat was standing by outside. Three days after, another boat with others arrived and released them, capturing the three men, and the chief escaped to the hills.

Rush of Business.—In consequence of the demand for more space in our advertising columns we were compelled on Monday last, to add an inch and a half to our page, but as that does not prove sufficient, we have printed this morning a supplement sheet.

There is a reward of $3,500 offered for the apprehension and conviction of the persons who robbed the MacDonald's bank of $36,000.

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Principal, J. W. Church, M. A.

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Peaches, per box 90c
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Fruit Jars, Economy, $1.50 and $1.35
Seal Fast, $1.50 and $1.35
Mason, $1.00 and 85c
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The thoroughly equipped buildings are surrounded by fifteen acres of magnificent playing fields, accommodation for 160 boarders; a new indoor rifle range and excellent gymnasium.

CHRISTMAS TERM OPENS WED. SEPT. 9.

WARDEN—R. V. Harvey, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.)
HEADMASTER—J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (London Univ.)
For particulars and prospectus apply to the Headmaster.

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"HIGHLAND CREAM."

A blend of Scotch Whisky so pure and perfectly aged that it chases misery out of every corner of the human system, without leaving a single regret for the morrow.

It caresses the palate with its smooth, true flavor—is a worthy accompaniment for a loyal toast—a bond of real friendship for all social occasions.

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TEACHER'S HIGHLAND CREAM

WHOLESALE AGENTS
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VICTORIA VANCOUVER, B.C.

CARRANZA MEN IN CONFERENCE

General Obregon Joins His Chief at Mexico City—Further Efforts to Adjust Difficulties Are Proposed.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26.—General Obregon, the Carranza commander, who was reported to have been held prisoner by General Villa, following their disagreement as to the plan of settling the disturbance in Sonora, arrived here today. He was met at the railway station by General Carranza and a number of chiefs. Later a conference of war was held to consider the situation in the North, where Villa has proclaimed his independence of Carranza, but no announcement was made as to the result of the deliberations.

General Geronimo Trevino, the former Minister of War, was seriously wounded today while witnessing the test of a dynamite gun. Two others were killed. General Trevino had just resigned his portfolio, and was ready to depart for the North to take command of the Constitutionalists at Aguas Calientes.

General Carranza and General Obregon have sent a message to General Villa and the other generals of the Northern army, asking for a further conference on the adjustment of their difficulty.

Carranza Mobilizing Forces

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 26.—A report that General Carranza is mobilizing a strong force of Constitutionalists at Monterey was confirmed by travellers who reached the border tonight from that city.

On Mission of Peace

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 26.—Francesco Carbajal, Provisional President of Mexico during the transfer of government from Huerta to Carranza is in San Antonio. He is travelling incognito.

Carbajal tonight said his mission was one of peace. He said he would remain here for several days.

Kaiser Was Disappointed

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Echo de Paris says: "While the Germans were making a desperate attempt to enter Nancy the Kaiser waited at Amance, fourteen miles away. Ten thousand cavalry in parade uniforms were with him, ready to enter the captured city with the Emperor at their head. When it was seen that the German attack was completely repulsed, the Kaiser was deeply chagrined, and, with his legion, rode away north."

Counterfeiters Arrested

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Edouard Painchaud and Alphonse Noury were arrested late last night on a charge of attempting to sell counterfeit money, chiefly bogus United States $5 bills. The pair had in their possession a plate for printing $5 American notes.

Governor of Ontario

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Hon. J. S. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Minister without portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Mr. Hendrie succeeds Sir John Gibson.

TO SEIZE GERMAN TRADE

Canadian Manufacturers Looking Into Opportunities Presented by South American Field

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is urging on manufacturers throughout the Dominion the importance of the opportunity to capture German trade during the war. Notices have been sent to every manufacturer in Canada stating that information on the subject can be obtained from the Association's offices.

H. T. Meldram, secretary for the Association, points out that for the past eighteen months manufacturers throughout Canada had been investigating to find out whether they could sell goods which were not being brought from Canadians. This led them to be about ready to invade such fields as South America, and now, with Germany and Austria out of the running as competitors, he thinks the opportunity an excellent one.

The manufacturers are said to be already discussing the advisability of approaching the Canadian Government to subsidize a steamship line to carry Canadian products to South America, and Mr. Meldrum said, yesterday, that the matter would probably be brought to the attention of the Government shortly.

SACK OF LOUVAIN

Germans Organize Plot to Deceive Representatives of Neutral Countries—Pictures From Ruined Church

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times prints a statement by an unnamed Belgian nobleman concerning the sack of Louvain. He says:

"The American and Spanish legations in Brussels sent secretaries to Louvain to enquire about the events. They motored down there, and the German commander, to prove that the civilian population was still shooting, begged three gentlemen to motor through a certain street, where shots were indeed heard. The young secretaries came back to Brussels convinced of the exactitude of the German affirmations. At Louvain everyone is convinced that this was entirely an organized plot to mislead foreign public opinion.

"One must have personally seen the streets in question and the neighborhood to realize the foolishness of the allegations. Women had fled, men had been imprisoned, and the town was entirely deserted. It would have been absurd for a civilian to dare to fire on a motor bearing a legation flag.

"One of my most reliable and very faithful employees swore to me that he had twice seen Germans firing in the air from the courtyards of private houses.

"On August 27, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, in the Rue de Malines, when, after a big conflagration and the destruction of St. Peter's church, the burgomaster and his assessors went straight to the choir to see whether three old masters' works had been hurt, they discovered them all well packed up and ready to be conveyed to the station. On begging for an explanation they were told, rather awkwardly, that the pictures had been rescued in order to give them back to the town authorities."

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Prince Rupert Promised Equal Treatment With Other Terminals—Test of Yellow Head Coal

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Sept. 25.—President E. J. Chamberlin, Mr. Molson Macpherson, Mr. Morley Donaldson, Dr. Hutchinson, W. P. Hinton, J. E. Dalrymple and A. E. Roseveat arrived here yesterday from Winnipeg.

In conference with the city officials, the president said a car of Yellow Head coal would be shipped to Prince Rupert free for a test. If it is superior to the city's supply of Vancouver Island coal, the rates will be adjusted to substitute the Yellow Head product.

The Board of Trade was promised by Mr. Chamberlin that Prince Rupert will be placed on the same basis as other terminals respecting rates, and that the town tariff basis also applies here. In Prince Rupert's own territory the local wholesalers will have equal rates to those given to Vancouver in its territory.

DEADLY TURPINITE

Story From Field of War Credits French Powder With Extraordinary Qualities

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Remarkable tales of novel engines of war are appearing in all parts of Europe, but nothing has yet equaled the reports concerning new guns used by the French which fire turpinite, a substance said to produce instantaneous and painless death for every living thing within its reach.

Although it is so deadly in its work, turpinite can not be objected to on the ground that it violates humane principles of war. In fact, it is so humane that it must not be confused with lyddite and other explosives which have deadly fumes.

English correspondents have reported that entire lines of German soldiers stood dead in their trenches as a result of the fumes from the mysterious turpinite discharged by the French in engagements along the Marne. The dead Germans are reported to have maintained a standing posture and retained their rifles in their hands, so sudden and unusual was the effect of the new weapon. Instantaneous paralysis is said to have been caused by turpinite.

The French gun for the use of turpinite is shrouded in as great mystery as turpinite itself. Experts are required, it is said, for the use of the new ammunition and the manipulation of the strange gun so recently introduced into warfare.

Military experts are now speculating whether turpinite will lend itself to use in aeroplanes. Lyddite, it is said, can not successfully be employed by military aeroplanes and Zeppelins. As Zeppelins are capable of carrying guns of considerable size, it is conceivable they might utilize turpinite. However, in the present war, military experts do not expect to see any of France's enemies discover enough about turpinite to produce its gas or duplicate the guns.

CHINA'S TRADE AMBITION

Will Endeavor to Develop Business in Canada and United States in Connection With Fair

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—China, in furtherance of trade development, is planning to expend $10,000,000 in the United States and Canada, according to a message, said to be direct from President Yuan Shi Kai, which was contained in a communication received by the Panama-Pacific Exposition officials today from the Chinese exposition commissioners.

President Yuan's statement, it was stated, had been confirmed by the associated chambers of commerce of China, fifty of whose members have announced that they will visit the exposition and afterwards make a tour of the principal American and Canadian cities, with a view to establishing branches of the business houses they represent.

These various branches, it was said, would be provided with a capital of $10,000,000. China has set aside $750,000 for an exhibit at the exposition.

KILLED BY LAST SHELL

Death of General Neil Douglas Findlay, Royal Artillery, Is Described by Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in France describes the death of General Neil Douglas Findlay, of the Royal Artillery, as follows:

"When, at dawn on Satuday, the British advance continued toward Soissons, the enemy was fighting an exceptionally fierce rear guard action. A terrible shell fire was directed against our artillery under General Findlay, temporarily situated in a valley by the village of Prise. It seemed a matter of moments when we should have to spike our guns, and General Findlay saw the urgency for action.

"'Boys,' his voice echoed down the line, 'we are going to get every gun into position.' Then, deliberately, the general approached the regimental chaplain, kneeling beside a gunner. 'Here are some of my personal belongings, chaplain. See that they don't go astray.'

"One by one our guns began to blaze away, and the general had a word of encouragement and advice for every man. In vain his staff tried to persuade him to leave the danger zone.

"Our range was perfect; the German fire slackened and died away, and, with a yell, our men prepared to advance. The outburst came too soon. One parting shell, exploding in a contact with Findlay's horse, shattered man and beast."

KARLUK SURVIVORS

Now on Way to Unalaska on Revenue Cutter Bear—May Be Brought Here by Same Vessel

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 26.—The eight white survivors of the Stefansson exploring ship Karluk, who were brought here after they were rescued from Wrangel Island, are now on their way to Unalaska on board the United States revenue cutter Bear, which sailed last night. The four Eskimos who were with them on Wrangel Island are still here, and will be taken back to Point Barrow in the Spring.

Before she left Nome the Bear had received no orders concerning what was to be done with the party of explorers. It is stated that the Bear may take them from Unalaska to Esquimalt, B. C.

Before going to Unalaska the Bear will land a party of 125 natives, whom she took from here, at King Island. She will also stop at St. Lawrence Island with Government supplies for the Bureau of Education there.

GERMANS SEEK TO KEEP TRADE

Circulars Sent Into Canada From New York and Other Cities—Warning From Sir George Foster.

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has issued a warning to Canadians that German firms are endeavoring to retain trade in the Dominion through American agencies. He makes an appeal to have no trade with German firms, and to loyally support producers and manufacturers of the Empire.

The Minister says: "The attention of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been directed to circular letters sent out from New York and other cities outside of Canada in the interests of German firms, either through brokers or receivers. The purpose of these circulars is to continue in this indirect way business which has been broken off on account of the war, and is a clear violation of the proclamation which prohibits trade between Canada and the people of the enemies' countries. The British Empire is at war with certain countries, and war, to be consistent and effectual, must run along certain trade lines as well as by military operations. We sincerely trust that no Canadians will be misled into affording help and comfort to producers of the enemy by this indirect channel.

"At this particular time we must all be loyal in supporting first the manufacturers and producers in Canada and the Empire, and thereafter doing business in the countries of our allies. Persons receiving any such circulars will confer a favor by sending them to the Department of Trade and Commerce."

JAPAN'S TROOPS NEAR KIAU CHAU

Continued From Page 1

"A dispatch addressed to The Shanghai Mercury, by a foreigner living in Ping Tu, says in part: 'The rigid discipline of the Japanese army and the decorum of the rank and file are simply laudable. After the landing of Japanese troops the citizens are at ease and the markets are calm. As to the Chinese women, the Japanese are taking scrupulous care not to annoy them in any way. The Japanese soldiers are received everywhere with hearty welcome.'

"In fact, the Japanese soldiers are living up to their reputation as evidenced at the time of the Russo-Japanese War and the Boxer troubles. The strictest maintenance of military discipline, and the utter abstention from unnecessary molestations are their code of behavior."

Message From Emperor

TOKIO, Sept. 26.—Announcement is made that imperial messengers have left Tokio for the scene of the operation near Tsing Tau, conveying the Emperor's greetings to the Japanese and British sailors and soldiers co-operating in the fighting against the Germans in Kiau Chau.

ARMIES STRIKE ON BOTH WINGS

Continued From Page 1

the Islands of Pelagosa and Lissa, which are splendid bases for small craft wishing to intercept bigger vessels entering the sea. The taking of these islands will afford the Allies better protection in their attacks against Cattaro.

There have been several additional skirmishes in South Africa. The British have taken Luedritz Bay, known also as Angra Pequena, and one or two ports of German Southwest Africa.

England is going steadily ahead with the formation of new armies. The more advanced recruits, including many of the men who fought in South Africa and in England's "little wars," were reviewed by the King this afternoon. Those less advanced are being trained in all parts of the country by drill sergeants, hundreds of whom have rejoined the colors for this purpose.

As Premier Asquith, who has been in Ireland addressing recruiting meetings, left Kingstown this afternoon, the great crowd on the pier sang "God Save the King" and "Come Back to Erin." The singing of the national anthem at the close of last night's meeting in Dublin was the first time that hymn had been sung in many years at a gathering of Nationalists in the Irish capital.

PREPARING TO ATTACK ANTWERP

Continued From Page 1

circles the city, within which a double line of trenches are. It is also stated that all the high roads leading into Brussels have been mined."

Whole Line Fortified

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam says that, according to The Telegraph, the whole German line of communication in Belgium has been fortified to the northwest of Antwerp, when the invaders are building fortifications and are digging trenches.

Communication with Antwerp now is extremely difficult, the newspaper says, unless one can produce a pass signed by the military governor of the Belgian fortress.

The Zeitung, of Cologne, says the Germans have heavy siege guns around Antwerp. The street car line between Brussels and Mineve, this newspaper says, is being exclusively used by the Germans for transportation to the German positions to the northward of Brussels, where skirmishes with the Belgians are of daily occurrence.

The Zeppelin airship which on Thursday night dropped bombs on Ostend, cruised, according to The Zeitung, over the whole province of Flanders.

American Relief Work

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Majors Ryan and Martin and Captains Meller, Benton and Creek, of the American relief committee, arrived in London today from Berlin, having come through Germany and Holland on a special train provided by the German authorities. Major Ryan says that the American relief work in Europe is virtually ended. Most of the Americans, except those remaining for business or other reasons, are now out of Berlin. Since August 15, between 1,900 and 2,000 were sent out of the German capital.

61 YEARS OF INTEGRITY

Your attention is respectfully drawn to the Sporting Page on Page 9

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50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box. 33

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, - - - Montreal.

DURING THE LAST WEEK

We have sold thousands of kitchen utensils in Enamel, Crockery and Tinware. Every customer delighted with the big value obtained.

We are offering extra special inducements in all lines for Monday's selling. Space will only allow a partial list.

Food Choppers—The Gem, five cutters; guaranteed satisfactory, each **$1.15**
Dinner Sets—50 pieces, gold line decorations. Special, per set ... **$3.50**
Clothes Baskets—Best selected wicker, medium size, each **60c**
Brooms—Heavy corn, well made. Special, each **35c**
Copper Tea Kettles—No. 8, heavy nickel plate. Special, each **$1.85**
Pie Pans—Deep, heavy tin; 2 for **5c**
Egg Poachers—New and satisfactory, each **5c**
Graters—Folding, 3 in 1, each **5c**
Pot Scrubs—Most useful kitchen article, 3 for **10c**
Gas Stove Toasters—Latest and best, each **15c**
Door Mats—See our special in this line at **65c**
China Bowls—1-pint size, 2 for **15c**
Shaving Mugs—In fine china, value up to 40c., each **15c**
Tea Plates—In fluted china, very dainty, 6 for **25c**
Tea Plates—In gold and white. Special, 6 for **25c**
Hand Brushes—Best mixed bristle. Special, each **25c**
China Cups and Saucers—Coffee size, very fine, gold and white, 2 prs. **25c**
Meat Platters—In assorted decorations, values up to 40c., each **25c**
Toilet Sets—Ewer, basin, chamber, soap and cup, elegant designs. Complete Set **$1.00**
White Chambers—Best English stone ware, each **35c**
White Jugs—Assorted styles, 1-quart size, each **15c**
Water Glasses—Thin taper. Special, each **5c**

Wood Heaters, $2.00, $2.75 and $3.50

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1565 Wilmot Place, 7 rooms, per month $32.00
637 Pine Street, 7 rooms, per month $15.00
1871 Fern Street, 8 rooms, per month $20.00
Craigflower Road, 10 rooms, per month $30.00
1146 Fort Street, 7 rooms, per month $30.00
2808 Prior St., 5 rooms, month, $20.00
3137 Harriet Rd. 5 rooms, per month, ...$20.00
613 Belleville Street, 7 rooms, per month $25.00
1985 Foul Bay Road, 8 rooms, per month $25.00
713 Front Street, 4 rooms, per month, ...$16.00
1541 Haultain Street, 6 rooms, per month $25.00
1019 Bank Street, 7 rooms, per month $30.00
2540 Fernwood Road, 7 rooms, per month $30.00
1251 Pandora Avenue, 12 rooms, per month $65.00
1129 McKenzie Street, 7 rooms, per month $17.00
1530 Gladstone Ave., 8 rooms, per month $50.00
1716 First Street, 5 rooms, per month $20.00
1728 Davie Street, 7 rooms, per month $18.00
1231 Pandora Avenue, 6 rooms, per month $25.00
1746 King's Road, 6 rooms, per month $20.00
1066 Yates Street, 8 rooms, per month $30.00
1514 Elford Street, 5 rooms, per month $30.00
2572 Belmont Avenue, 6 rooms, per month $18.00
2222 Shakespeare Street, 6 rooms, per month $20.00
1802 Chambers Street, 12 rooms, per month $50.00
584 Hillside Avenue, 8 rooms, per month $25.00
2624 Fernwood Road, 7 rooms, per month $35.00
Burnside Road, 8 rooms, per month, ...$20.00
641 Manchester Road, 9 rooms, per month $35.00
Foul Bay Rd. 5 rooms, month, $25.00
1645 Queen's Avenue, 6 rooms, per month $30.00
727 Herald Street, 8 rooms, per month $35.00
1137 Caledonia Avenue, 7 rooms, per month $25.00
1048 Mason Street, 8 rooms, per month $25.00
1723 Bank Street, 6 rooms, per month $20.00
425 Richmond Avenue, 5 rooms, per month $15.00
Menzies St., 9 rooms, month, $45.00
161 Olive St., 7 rooms, month, $30.00
174 Superior Street, 6 rooms, per month $14.00
809 Caledonia Avenue, 6 rooms, per month $25.00
2137 Spring Street, 8 rooms, per month $20.00
22 acres and small house at Colwood, per month $7.00
Cave Street, 3 rooms, per month, $10.00
702 Blanchard Street, 6 rooms, per month $20.00
2065 Bourchier Street, 5 rooms, per month $25.00
2520 Fernwood Road, 6 rooms, per month $25.00
1512 Fort Street, 9 rooms, per month $35.00
1237 Grant Street, 7 rooms, per month $25.00
810 Courtney Street, 9 rooms, per month $26.00
1150 Faithful Street, 7 rooms, per month $50.00
1162 View Street, 7 rooms, per month $20.00
1841 Foul Bay Road, 6 rooms, per month $22.00
2374 Cookman Street, 4 rooms, per month $12.00
1165 Hampshire Road, 6 rooms, per month $20.00
1919 Davie Street, 5 rooms, per month $20.00
1905 Duchess Street, 5 rooms, per month $20.00
425 Richmond Avenue, 5 rooms, per month $15.00
356 Foul Bay Road, 6 rooms, per month $20.00
114 Ontario Street, 8 rooms, per month $20.00
209 Superior Street, 7 rooms, per month $20.00
2615 Prior Street, 5 rooms, per month $20.00

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

Olympia Avenue, 12 rooms, per month $30.00
Princess Avenue, 7 rooms, per month $20.00
Cecilia Road, 6 rooms, per month $30.00
Crescent Road, 7 rooms, month, $75.00
Herald St., 18 rooms, month, $100.00
Gorge House, 19 rooms, month $200.00
Fort Street, 5 rooms, per month $25.00
Irving Rd., 6 rooms, per month, $35.00
Langford St., 9 rooms, month, $60.00
Wellington Street, 9 rooms, per month $30.00
Yale Street, 5 rooms, month, $25.00
Foul Bay Rd. 8 rooms, month, $45.00
Simcoe St., 7 rooms, month, $35.00
Sooke, 5 rooms, with 5 acres land and chicken houses, month, $17.00
Olive St., 4 rooms, per month, $20.00
1405 Grant St., 8 rooms, month, $25.00

NO LACK OF MEN TO ENLIST FOR SERVICE

Rev. G. H. Andrews, on Return From the Old Country, Says Kaiser Has Proved Good Recruiting Sergeant.

The Rev. G. H. Andrews, lately returned from a holiday in the Old Country, to his pastoral duties at Oak Bay, in conversation with a Colonist representative yesterday, had some interesting things to say regarding the conditions he observed in the Old Land at the outbreak of war. He was in the "distressful country" of Ireland when war was declared, and he waxed enthusiastic as he told of how he had seen the faces of the volunteers flushed with angry thoughts of the civil war which appeared imminent, and of the instantaneous change which came over them when the common peril arose suddenly to weld them into one united whole with those who, before, appeared to be their bitterest enemies.

A splendid consolidator of the British Empire had the German Kaiser proved himself, and a fine recruiting sergeant for the British army. Mr. Andrews told of recruiting stations he had seen in Liverpool and the magnificent way in which the business men of that city were joining the colors, forming what were known as the "Pals Battalions." If any man were observed in doubt outside a recruiting station there was one thing which dissolved that doubt. That was the reading of the poster outside which placarded forth the instructions given by the German Kaiser to the generals of his army, telling them to make their greatest effort with his troops under them to "wipe out the insignificant little British army under General French." As Mr. Andrews drily remarked, "They are taking a bit of wiping."

While in Liverpool, Mr. Andrews fell in with a naval officer well known on this station, Lieutenant Newcombe, a nephew of Dr. Newcombe, of Dallas Road, who was first lieutenant on the Shearwater here for some time. He met Mr. Andrews while on forty-eight hours' leave from the North Sea, where he has been "in the thick of it," to take a flying trip to be married. Mr. Newcombe was a very popular officer here and his many friends in this port will wish him luck and a safe return to his bride after the enemy has been "captured or destroyed."

Mr. Andrews tried hard to induce the authorities to let him go to the front as an army chaplain, but was unsuccessful owing to the large number of applicatons received from clergymen at home, in addition to the regular army chaplains. He spoke of the rigorous measures at last being taken at home to deal with German spies, none too soon, and had nothing but admiration for the way the home authorities were handling matters of transport and the like.

On the voyage across the Atlantic, the usual experience of wartime travellers was repeated, the passage being made with all lights screened. On reaching the shores of Canada, Mr. Andrews hastened home after a brief visit to Quebec, looking very fit and pleased to be back again among his numerous friends and parishioners.

CRUISER CASUALTIES COMPARATIVELY HEAVY

List From North Sea Disaster Among Longest in British Naval Records — Heavier Than Trafalgar.

The destruction of the three British cruisers, Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, credited to the German submarines, with the loss of 1,400 British seamen and 60 officers, ranks among the greatest naval disasters in the number of killed. The sensation produced by this disaster in England can be readily understood when it is borne in mind that from the point of view of the number of British seamen killed it is second only in the record of naval engagements to the British loss at the battle of Ushant, where the British lost 1,448, and that battle was a British victory.

The destruction of the invincible Spanish Armada, from which dates British supremacy on the seas, took place in the English Channel in July, 1588, when the English fleet of 197 vessels attacked the Spanish fleet of 130 large warships. It cost the Spaniards 4,000 men. Of the splendid armada, only thirty-three weather-beaten and mutilated ships straggled back two months later into Santander Bay.

The great naval battle at the mouth of the Thames, fought between English and Dutch fleets on July 25 and 26, 1666, and won by the English, cost the Dutch twenty-four men-of-war, with the loss of four admirals and 4,000 seamen killed.

There was an even larger number of casualties in the fierce naval battle of Ushant, known as the battle of the First of June, 1794, the British fleet, under Lord Howe, with twenty-five sail of the line, attacking and defeating the French fleet of twenty-six warships. Six of the French ships were captured and one sunk. The French losses were 5,000 men of a total of 19,700 engaged, while the British lost 1,448 of a total of 17,240 engaged.

A similarly heavy toll of killed resulted from the great naval battle of the Russo-Japanese war at Tsu-Shima, the greatest naval engagement since that at Trafalgar. Here, on May 27 and 28, 1905, the Russian fleet, under Admiral Rojestvensky, was attacked in the straits between Japan and Korea by the Japanese fleet, under Admiral Togo, and practically annihilated. Twenty-one Russian ships were sunk, including six battleships, four cruisers, a coast defence ship, four special service ships and three torpedo boat destroyers; and five were captured, including two battleships. The Russians lost 4,000 killed or drowned and 7,428 officers and men taken prisoners, while the Japanese lost 110 men.

The battle of the Nile, in which Lord Nelson, on August 1, 1798, with thirteen ships of the line and one fifty-gun ship, attacked in Aboukir Bay the French fleet of thirteen ships of the line and four frigates, cost the French all but two of their ships captured or destroyed and 3,000 of their 9,820 men. The British lost 896 men of 7,950 engaged.

At Trafalgar Lord Nelson's fleet of twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates, on October 21, 1805, attacked the allied French and Spanish fleets of thirty-five ships of the line and seven frigates, compelling twenty of the allies' ships to strike their colors. The British lost 449 killed of 16,820 men. The allies' losses out of the 31,550 engaged were never ascertained, though they were enormously larger than those of the English owing to the battle itself and to a tremendous storm that swept the fleet immediately afterwards. This battle, in which Nelson himself was killed, ended Napoleon's power on the sea.

Ecuador forbids by law the sale of patent medicines containing deleterious substances.

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Dresses that will appeal to the woman who always has her dress made; they will appeal because of their beauty of design—their marked originality, and their surprising individuality. Chrming models in charmeuse, fancy crepe and crepes de chine. For more serviceable wear are dresses of durable serge, cloths and poplins. They all bespeak the endeavors of the higher class artists, and portray style and trimming features that you expect to see only at "Campbells.'" Prices at and between **$45.00** and **$9.00**

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This illustration depicts an English outer garment specially designed and tailored to protect you against inclement weather. A most useful coat—an ideal garment for motoring, driving, traveling, shopping. Toilored by expert needlemen in rich and attractive imported fabrics of rare quality.

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Quite complete is our Fall showing of Underwear in all the leading makes for women and children.

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Will anybody possessing the address of any of the following gentlemen, or being able to give any information regarding them, kindly communicate with the undersigned?

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$20.00 per month for 5 Acres, with House and Outbuildings; 1½ acres in orchard, balance cultivated; situated at Royal Oak.
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Rooms	Location	Rent	Rooms	Location	Rent
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3	Easter Road	5.00	5	848 North Park St.	22.50
5	55 Oswego St.	20.00	6	716 Humboldt St.	25.00
8	448 Moss St.	30.00	10	962 Heywood Ave.	50.00
7	1360 Grant St.	22.50	9	Beach Drive	30.00
6	1035 Caledonia Ave.	20.00	10	1601 Richmond Ave	35.00
2	611 Alpha St.	7.00	8	368 Sunrise Ave.	25.00
7	Beach Drive	25.00	7	2540 Fernwood Rd.	30.00

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Beautiful 7-room house, cement foundation, piped for furnace; very large rooms, drawing-room 14x28 with alcove and large open fireplace and seats, dining-room panelled and tinted, with open fireplace, and one bedroom with open fireplace and overmantel. Casement windows. House stands in beautiful garden of over ½ acre, with entrance on side street, garage, etc. Beautiful ornamental trees, all kinds of fruit trees, apples, plums, peaches, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Splendid locality, close to water and carline.
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CHINESE MERCHANT SHOT

Prominent Member of Seattle Colony Wounded on Street—Important Witness for Government

SEATTLE, Sept. 23.—A Chinese gunman late today shot and probably fatally wounded Long Kong, a Chinese merchant, who is an important witness for the Government in the case of the American-born Chinese, Frank Tape, former United States Immigration Interpreter, who is held under bond of $10,000 on charges of bribery in connection with the smuggling of Chinese into the country.

Kong was shot twice through the stomach as he was standing in the street. The police have not yet arrested Ching Kow, the man supposed to have done the shooting

Comfortable Rockers and Easy Chairs

We are showing a very fine stock of these goods just now in all finishes and styles from the small but comfortable Nurse Rocker to the great big leather upholstered Easy Chairs and Rockers, made specially for mother's and father's comfort. Come and see our large array and note the exceptionally low prices and high quality. We give a discount of ten per cent off regular prices for spot cash. Free packing and shipping of country orders.

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We do this work and do it well. Phone us for estimates. Mattresses re-made and repaired. Carpets cleaned, 5c per carpet yard. Carpets laid and altered at reasonable rates.

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Our established reputation for good work in these lines makes this a busy department. Let us give you an estimate. Good workmanship and reasonable prices await your call.

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"THE BETTER VALUE STORE"
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The Daily Colonist.

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J. S. H. MATSON

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Sunday, September 27, 1914

THE WAR

Yesterday's dispatches did not indicate many changes in the situation in either of the theatres of war; but this does not necessarily imply that no important events have been taking place. If the censorship were removed and war correspondents were permitted to go to the front and tell the world what they saw, there would be no ground of complaint about a paucity of interesting news. But this war is unlike any other, both in respect to the magnitude of the operations being carried on and the close official surveillance of the news sent out. All that the world is allowed to know is the bare outline of events, together with such conclusions as are drawn by the commanding officers. Such details as are published have no direct bearing upon the plans of the commanders or the effects of such incidents as transpire from day to day. These must be supplied by the judgment of those who read the little that is told.

It is sometimes said that the progress of the war is slow, but those who say this do not understand the matter at all. The struggle between the Oise and the Somme has been in progress for more than a week. As a matter of fact, this is the thirteenth day of the attempt of the Allies to dislodge the Germans from their entrenched position on the Aisne, and the eighth since the idea of a strong frontal attack was abandoned and the turning movement began, which has resulted in bringing the Allies face to face with the German line between Tergnier and St. Quentin. General French has described these operations as more in the nature of a siege than of a battle. The situation is somewhat like that Plevna, where the Turks, in 1877, withstood the Russians for 142 days, but with this difference, that Plevna, owing to geographical conditions, could not be outflanked, whereas the German position on the Aisne may be. We mention the case of Plevna to show how long a numerically inferior force can hold an entrenched position that cannot be outflanked, and not as suggesting the possible duration of the German resistance on the Aisne. The war in France hinges, as we said yesterday, upon the operations here, and the confidence of the Allied commanders leads us to expect satisfactory reports very shortly.

On the Russian frontier events appear to be moving more quickly, at least so far as the progress of the Russians in Galicia is concerned. From Jaroslav to Cracow in a direct line is 125 miles. It was reported yesterday that the Russians had occupied Rzeszow, which is 25 miles west of Jaroslav and 100 miles east of Cracow. This probably refers to the main army in Galicia, for we learn also that Cossacks have appeared in the vicinity of Cracow. They may not be a part of the force that has been advancing westward from Lemberg for about two weeks, and on its way has invested Przemsyl and captured Jaroslav. To advance nearly 100 miles and drive an enemy from several important positions in two weeks is a remarkable achievement. Similar progress on the part of the Allies in the west would take them north of Naymur on their left and well into Germany on their centre and right.

Yesterday morning's dispatches announced Russian successes in Suwalki, which was erroneously described as being in Poland. Suwalki is not in Poland, but in a Russian Province adjoining the eastern frontier of East Prussia. The operations here have no very important bearing on the general result.

A statement appears in the dispatches to the effect that the Russians have been driven out of East Prussia, but no word has come of the retirement of the Russians from before Koenigsberg. Evidently neither side has told all the facts concerning the situation in that part of Germany. The above reference to the repulse of the Germans from the Russian Province of Suwalki is not in harmony with reports which have hitherto emanated either from Petrograd or Berlin.

The situation along the western Polish frontier is one that cannot be very long maintained. Two great armies have been facing each other and they must shortly come into collision.

An estimate made in London a week ago was that the German loss in the western field of operations reached at least 321,000, or one-third of all their troops there engaged.

A story comes from a German source that when Verdun was attacked the Kaiser sat on his horse at a safe distance, surrounded by a large cavalry escort in parade uniform, intending to make a triumphal entry into the city. When the attack failed he rode away in moody silence.

NAVAL SUPREMACY

A correspondent writing from the State of Washington says: "In the New York Outlook, September 2, 1914, page 15, appears a letter beginning 'Why should England have the supremacy of the sea? Should it not be a highway, where our ships or German ships or any other ships can go unmolested?' and he asks for an article on this subject. We do not happen to have at hand a copy of The Outlook containing the letter, and hence do not know if it corrected the absurdity of its correspondent's assumption that British naval supremacy implies the molestation of the commerce of other nations. Before proceeding to speak of reasons which justify and indeed render necessary this supremacy, it may be as well to mention that it does not in the most remote way interfere with commerce in time of peace, and in time of war it only interferes with the commerce of Britain's enemies, but at the same time protects the commerce of neutrals with the Empire.

Having eliminated this aspect of the case from the discussion, let us proceed to examine into some of the reasons why Great Britain must be supreme on the sea. It is evident that, if nations are to have sea-power, one must be stronger than another, and hence, one must be strongest of all. This is not open to doubt, and we are thus in a position to consider the question: Which of the nations has the greatest reason for maintaining the greatest naval strength? The British Empire is in a certain sense unique. The Outlook's correspondent speaks of "England's" naval supremacy, thereby exhibiting the narrowness of his conception of the case. It is quite true that the people of England bear the greater part of the burden of naval supremacy—much more than they ought to bear, but they do it for the Empire. Who pays the bills is a domestic problem which does not concern foreign critics at all. The fact remains that British naval supremacy is maintained in the interest of the security of the whole Empire. Countries whose land areas are continuous, such, for example, as Russia is now and the United States was until recently, have no occasion for any greater navy than is sufficient to protect their coasts, but those whose areas are scattered and separated by the sea must maintain navies sufficient to safeguard the connections between their constituent parts, and protect those that are more or less isolated from the others. For example, the acquisition by the United States of the Philippines and other possessions, and especially the ownership and control of the Panama Canal, made the establishment of an efficient navy of prime importance. To what extent the outlying domains of other Powers made necessary the maintenance of a navy need not be discussed here, but it is self-evident that if any Power required a navy, either for home defence and for the defence of possessions, the British Empire needs it more than any other.

Another aspect of the case remains to be considered. The British Isles have a population which, in point of density and ability to feed and clothe itself from its own products, is in a different position from any other country of the world. Being surrounded by the sea, the inhabitants of these islands must be in a position to secure the necessaries of life by sea routes or face the prospect of disastrous conditions. Not only the experience of the British Empire, but the existence of the people of the British Isles as an independent nation depends upon the paramountcy of her sea-power. In time of peace neither sea-power nor land-power is necessary to any Power, except as a ready safeguard in the event of war.

So far we have dealt with the question only as it appears from the British point of view. Let us briefly regard it from a more general standpoint. Has British naval supremacy ever threatened the welfare of any country? We can ask this question in the fullest confidence that the answer must be "No." But its advantages to the world have not been negative only. British naval power destroyed the slave trade; it swept piracy from the sea; it has made all the paths of the ocean safe to the ships of all the world. The White Ensign is the symbol of law and order everywhere. The British navy has for years been the strong right arm of civilization. The ports of the British Empire are open to ships of commerce no matter what flag they fly. More than half a century ago the last barrier in the way of foreign commerce with British lands was removed. Under British naval supremacy commerce has expanded, and all nations have enjoyed the benefit of the expansion. It is true that all nations have not shared alike in the resulting growth of the merchant marine service, but the naval supremacy of the British Empire has nothing to do with this. The United States has lagged very much behind in the race, but this is due to domestic causes entirely.

PATRIOTIC FUND

On Monday the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society will begin its canvass for subscriptions. We are confident that there will be a generous response. As all the workers connected with the Society are giving their services without remuneration, and as the fund is a public one in a very broad sense of the term, it is reasonable to ask the citizens generally to co-operate with them and thereby render their work as easy as possible.

The Victoria Patriotic Aid Society is the offspring of the Canadian Patriotic Fund which was incorporated at the recent session of Parliament with the object of providing for the necessities of persons dependent upon those who have gone out on active military service. As there seemed likely to be some delay in getting this fund organized for distribution, and as there are other persons than those above referred to who may require benevolent assistance, whose cases could not be met out of the Fund, it was decided to form a local association, which, while co-operating with the general organization for the Dominion, might extend its assistance to certain people whose wants would not come within the scope of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The gentlemen, who have the handling of the proposed Victoria Patriotic Aid Fund, are so well known in the community as men of sound judgment, that all subscribers will feel donations may safely be entrusted to their discretion. As no one can tell what will be the extent of the calls upon the Aid Society's Fund, and as it is desirable that appeals for money should not be repeated, the society hopes all citizens will meet its canvassers in as liberal a spirit as possible.

RACIAL QUESTIONS

Persons familiar with the history of Russia and Austria will not need to be reminded that the so-called Slav question is of very modern origin. That there was any such international issue does not seem to have occurred to such statesman-rulers as Peter the Great and Catherine the Great. Race questions did not appear to trouble either of them. Catherine consented to the dismemberment of Poland, although all its people were nominally Slavs. She proposed to build up a buffer state, to be called Dacia, between her own dominions and Austria, which would contain a medley of people, the descendants of whom we are now told to regard as Slavs. The Slav question and the so-called issue of Slav versus Teuton are the invention of mischief-making politicians, seeking for their own ends to promote hostility between neighboring nations. A writer in United Empire says: "The Slav peoples have relighted the torch of nationality," a very fine-sounding expression, but one that is hardly justified by the facts. We have yet to see the Bohemians, the Bavarians, the Poles, the Moravians, the Croatians, Bosnians, Servians, Bulgarians, Roumanians and Slavonians united with Russia to overthrow the so-called Teutons. We must be on our guard against being misled by words. It is the easiest thing in the world to talk about racial movements, and, if we are sufficiently vague in our statements of fact, it is not difficult to prove that the present war has resulted from an effort on the part of the Slavs to overwhelm the Teutons or on the part of the Teutons to overthrow the Slavs: but the whole cause of the present war was the determination of the German Emperor to make the Hohenzollern dynasty supreme in Europe and in the world. The only real racial question is that which relates to that family.

A NEW WEAPON

Hints, more or less definite, have been given that France had in readiness a new engine of war, which would be used against the Germans if they succeeded in reaching Paris. Recently stories have come from the battlefront to the effect that many German soldiers have been found standing dead in their trenches, as though victims of sudden paralysis. A London Associated Press dispatch now says that the French are using new guns, which discharge shells loaded with a material known as turpinite, which causes instantaneous and painless death to every person within reach of its fumes.

The supremacy of Germany in the air has been by no means demonstrated by what has taken place so far. Indeed, there is very good reason for believing that our own army is in the lead in aerial warfare.

It used to be said that, in these days of perfect war machines, the personal equation would not count for much, but the splendid record of the British Expeditionary Force shows that pluck is worth as much as ever it was, if not more.

The following was Bismarck's advice to the German army: "True strategy consists in hitting your enemy, and hitting him hard. Above all, you must inflict on the inhabitants of invaded towns the maximum of suffering, so that they may become sick of the struggle, and may bring pressure to bear on their Government to discontinue it. You must leave the people through whom you march only their eyes to weep with. In every case the principle which guided our general was that war must be made terrible to the civil population so that it may sue for peace."

The Admiralty is reported to have stated that the destruction of the three cruisers by the German submarines is not to be taken as indicating the effectiveness of these new craft in actual fighting. The cruisers were steaming slowly and were attacked under conditions not likely to arise in a naval engagement. It is also said that orders have been given that one ship shall not go to the aid of another that has been torpedoed. The Hogue and the Cressy would probably not have been attacked if they had not rushed to the assistance of the Aboukir and thus offered themselves as targets for the submarines.

Events so far do not justify German tactics in the battlefield. These are based entirely upon the effect of numbers. The cost of lives is not reckoned and men are recklessly sacrificed in the hope that a sufficient number of them may get through the lines of their opponents to ensure some measure of success. Tactics of this nature might be advisable on a restricted area, but when a battle rages over more than a hundred miles it seems the same of wastefulness to throw away thousands of lives in the chance of accomplishing something, which, if attained, may be rendered valueless because of something taking place elsewhere. Recently there have been reasons for supposing that the German commanders are not as fully satisfied, as they were at the outset, of the wisdom of their favorite line of action.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Splendidly Represented.

Sir,—I feel sure that you will be interested to learn that University School will be represented in the Canadian contingent that is to go to the front. The following old boys are at present at Valcartier:

In the 88th Victoria Fusiliers: H. C. V. Macdowell, lieut.; D. C. Shaw, private; L. B. Potts, private.

In the 50th Highlanders: P. R. M. Wallis, lieut.; A. B. Irving, lieut.

In the 5th Regiment: K. H. Bovill, lieut.

In the 72nd Highlanders: R. Bell-Irving, lieut.; R. Tupper, lieut.; V. G. Tupper, private; K. Creery, private; A. D. Bell-Irving, private; N. York, private.

In the 6th: R. Buscombe, lieut.; W. Bowser, private; W. Mackay, private.

In the 6th C. E.: P. Bell-Irving, lieut.

Other Units: E. D. Ashcroft, lieut; offered a commission whilst at R. M. C. C. V. Winch, Army Service Corps; M. Bright, Signaling Corps.

L. Beech, who entered the Royal Naval College, at Halifax, is now seeing service on H. M. S. Berwick.

R. Ker, lieutenant in the 50th Highlanders, and W. T. Taylor have volunteered and may go with the second contingent.

We all feel proud at the School having such a good list, and we are sure that their training in shooting and military drill will stand them in good stead.

We know they will do their duty for their King, for their country and for the honor of the old school.

We shall follow their doings with the greatest interest and anxiety, and trust we may see them all return to us safely and with honor.

J. C. BARNACLE.

A Prussian Assyria

Sir,—If another Atila shall scourge Prussia so that where his horse has trod no blade of grass again shall grow, the loss to world civilization will not equal that which it has already sustained in the destruction of Louvain. German partisans prate of the debt due to German science and German culture. What is the ultimate product of this cult? Prussia, a hog, clad in military bristles, who, in time of peace feeds to repletion his state and its entourage out of the commercial trough of German hegemony and of war—leaves to the brave and sincere Bavarian, Saxon, Wurtemberger, and Hanoverian, the brunt of the battle front. As in 1870, so in 1914. The South Germans are brave, chivalrous and honest, but when Providence gave to the Hohenzollerns, Prussia as their portion, Providence never fashioned them to rule in chivalry or honor. They have departed in no iota from their destiny, and so we have the Prussian "Junker" carried along in a typhoon of treacherous military commercialism, foreign to their nature, the South German States and themselves hurled into a maelstrom of destruction. Intended to place an enslaved world beneath the heel of commercial Prussia, so that into the coffers of that state the world tribute should flow until it became the Babylon of a German Assyria, Providence wiser than those who doubt of Providence, has allowed to be put into motion the greatest machine for evil that the world has ever known, but at a time only, when that machine had none to guide it to success—nor statesmen, nor diplomat, nor strategist, nor tactician. That which was welded by Bismarck and guided by Von Moltke, is now in the hands of one who has nothing to offer, of their skill of brain, save his personal claim to omniscience. The bursting of the bubble of a German Assyria will leave the Teuton peoples free to live their lives untrammelled by the chains of Prussian militarism, for just as to Babylon appeared the words of "doom," so to Germany unfolds more surely day by day, the legend of what will be—"Delenda est Germania"—Germany must be destroyed.

B. J. PERRY.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. H. W. Herbener will receive for the first time at her home at 1226 Pleasant Avenue, Oak Bay, on Wednesday, September 30, and afterwards on every second Friday of the month.

The marriage was quietly celebrated on Monday, at the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Manse, Rev. Dr. Clay officiating, of Miss Ruth Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, 30 Cambridge Street, and Ralph Hoyt Rush, manager of the International Securities Company for Vancouver Island. The bride, attired in her traveling dress of alice blue and Roman striped silk, was attended by her sister, Elsie, who was sweetly dressed in white silk. Mr. Ward Harris, of Spokane, Wash., cousin of the bride, acted as best man. The happy couple left on the 3 o'clock C. P. R. boat for a tour of the Prairie and Eastern cities, including Chicago and Benton Harbor, Michigan, where Mr. Rush's parents reside. The bridal couple expect to return to the Coast in about two months.

A very charming wedding was solemnized at "Huntleigh," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Murphey, on Belmont Avenue, on Thursday evening, when their sister, Miss Ruth A. Young, was united in marriage to Harry D. Rees, Rev. E. G. Green, of the Centennial Methodist Church, officiated. The bride looked charming in a simple dress of white silk mull, with shadow lace and pearl trimmings, and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. She was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Walter H. Murphey. Miss Lulu Rees, sister of the bridegroom, made a pretty bridesmaid, dressed in pale green voile and carrying pink carnations. Mr. Nelson Helve supported the bridegroom as best man. A dainty buffet supper was served immediately after the ceremony. The color scheme of pink and white was tastefully carried out in table decorations. The popularity of the young couple was attested by the many beautiful presents of which they were the recipients. They left on the midnight boat for a honeymoon trip to the Sound cities. The bride's traveling costume was a dark blue tailored suit, with black and white hat. Mr. and Mrs. Rees will make their future home in Victoria.

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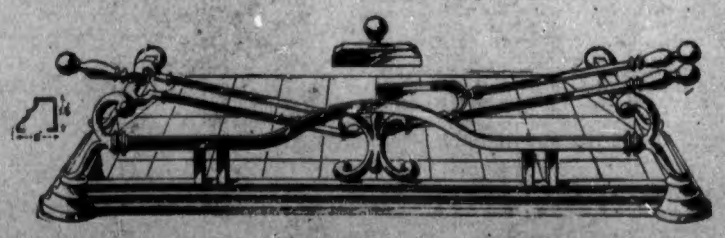

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HELP THE BELGIANS

A public meeting has been called by Mayor Stewart for 8 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 29, at City Hall, to discuss measures for helping the destitute of our brave little ally. You should attend!

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In spite of war and the horrors of war, a vast number of Canadians are going to need "three squares a day" just as in times of peace. They are going to need such things as clothing, fuel, etc., too, and a surprising lot of them will go on buying luxuries as well.

The bottom hasn't fallen out of trade. On the contrary, a new bottom has been put in. Live advertisers are going after the new business, new markets, new fields made possible by this great and unfortunate war.

Just as modern methods of warfare will add new efficiency, new features to this war, so modern methods of selling—through real advertising and merchandising—will add new efficiency to the commercial effort set in motion by the war.

American manufacturers have discovered that owing to the shutting off of German exportations they have a brand new market at their doors for such commodities as chemicals, drugs, medicines, copper, and manufactures, cotton goods, earthen, stone and china ware, glass and glass ware, malt liquors, spirits, wines, silk manufactures, fruit and nuts, gloves, embroidery, hats, steel and iron manufactures, toys, etc.

The American advertisers are readjusting themselves with wonderful rapidity and redoubling their efforts to secure new trade heretofore denied them. Those who hesitate will lose a tremendous opportunity and be handicapped for months, perhaps years, to come.

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FUSILIERS PREPARED FOR SERVICE ABROAD

Local Regiment Volunteers to Take Place of British Troops in India or Elsewhere—Military Activity.

There is a possibility that the 88th Regiment of Fusiliers, now in camp at Esquimalt, will be ordered to proceed to India to relieve a force of British regulars, the latter being taken for active service in Europe. The report that some such transfer was under consideration has been current locally for some weeks. In the last few days it has become particularly active, and last evening The Colonist asked Lieut.-Col. Hall, the commanding officer, for a statement. He denied that he had received any definite intimation to leave on any fixed date for duty of the kind. When asked whether there was any reason to believe that such instructions were likely, he observed that that was a different matter.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, in discussing the question, admitted that he had been in communication with the authorities with respect to the chance of the Fusiliers being given the opportunity to serve the Empire in this way if it was impossible, at present, to get to the front. He had informed those with whom he was in touch that the Victoria corps was ready to go anywhere or to do anything in its power to assist in the present crisis. So far, he went on, there had been no word that the offer had been accepted, but both officers and men were hopeful that it would be favorably considered. The regiment, he added, was prepared to undertake anything as a unit. Not a man being recruited at the present time went on the rolls without first being asked whether he was prepared to accept a call for service in any part of the Empire.

Breaking in Horses

Yesterday was a quiet day in the local camps as far as regular drill was concerned. Some officers and men of the B. C. Horse had a lively time in the Horse Show Building at the Willows camp. The twenty-two horses, which were brought from Calgary, having been taken off the ranges, were brought out to be halter broken. The performance was exciting. The animals, one of the finest lot of the kind ever seen in Victoria, put up plucky fights before being overcome. They were lassoed one after the other and, after protracted struggles, given their first lesson in the feel of leather. It is expected that in a few days they will have been brought under control. The Highlanders were interested in a Rugby match with the Welshmen, while many of the Fusiliers had obtained leave.

Today will be without special incident. There is to be a band concert in the afternoon at Esquimalt. In the forenoon the Fusiliers will attend the St. Paul's Church, while divine services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell at the Willows camp.

An extract from The Surrey Advertiser of September 5 gives a short account of the experiences of Sergt. Worlock, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, whose uncle, Mr. F. H. Worlock, is a resident of this city. It follows:

"Sergt. Worlock, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who, as reported last week, was wounded at Mons, is now in a hospital at Shorncliffe. He was shot twice and the horse he was riding was shot under him, having one of its legs blown off. Sergt. Worlock took part in the first battle in which the English were engaged. In a letter to his mother, who is the widow of Chief Constable Worlock of Guildford, he states that they began fighting at 3 a. m. on Saturday, August 22, and 'that was the first blood spilt by any British force.' He says 'they continued fighting until I got bowled over on Monday evening outside Mons.'

"When visited at Shorncliffe he was in excellent spirits and was looking forward to returning to the front to 'have another go at them.'"

He has another brother in the navy. His late father, a brother of Mr. F. H. Worlock of this city, was also in the 4th Dragoon Guards, and took part in that memorable night ride from Alexandria to Cairo under General Drury Lowe.

RELIEF MEASURES

Labor Committee Will Suggest Programme for Consideration of Authorities

Owing to the fact that the various sub-committees were not ready to report, consideration of the further steps to be taken by the general committee of the Trades and Labor Council, dealing with the unemployment question, could not be dealt with at a meeting of the latter body held last evening. The sub-committees will meet tomorrow evening, and the general committee will have the reports of the subordinate bodies before it at a meeting on Wednesday evening.

While the actual returns were not ready last night, it was stated by members of the committee that approximately 1,300 names of unemployed persons, male and female, had been registered during the four days in which the opportunity for registration was afforded. The exact total will be known tomorrow.

The committee will request Mayor Stewart to call a special session of the City Council, when the whole question of the steps to be taken towards providing relief for those needing it this Winter will be discussed. A programme suggesting steps which may be taken is now being prepared, and will be submitted to the municipal and provincial authorities.

TEACHERS TO SUBSCRIBE

Executive Committee of School Patriotic Fund Decides to Make Handsome Contributions

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above fund was held on Friday night, the following members being present: Mr. J. M. Campbell (chairman), Miss Lawson, Miss Williams, Mr. Willis, Mr. Maclean and Mr. H. Charlesworth (hon. secretary).

The secretary reported that the monthly subscription list now amounted to $600; this sum being available each month for the next six months. Mr. Willis also stated that the High School staff had unanimously decided to join with the rest of the teachers in subscribing to the fund, in addition to aiding in their own "High School Fund."

The Municipal Inspector, Mr. E. B. Paul, M.A.; the School Board office staff, and practically all other employees of the School Board, have also joined the fund, which now represents a united and combined effort on the part of the teaching fraternity of the city.

After a full discussion, it was unanimously resolved, that the sum of $200 be granted this month to the Canadian Patriotic Aid Fund, under section (a), for the assistance of dependents of those on active service. It is the present intention of the Committee to continue at least this amount during each of the next six months.

It was also unanimously decided to make a grant of $150 to the Belgian Aid Fund, for the relief of the Belgian refugees, a fund which must appeal most strongly to all, and which is immediately necessary. It was decided that the remainder of the fund be held in the hands of the treasurer until the various relief societies of the city had fully organized. When definite plans have been arranged the committee will again meet and decide to what purpose the remainder of the money shall be put.

It was felt, most strongly, by the committee that some central organization should be formed containing a representative of all relief funds or societies, and that all disbursements should be sanctioned by that central committee in order to prevent any overlapping.

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Make Victoria's Leading Ready-to-Wear Emporium Interesting Now

Fall Suits That Will Claim Your Enthusiasm

"Exclusive styles at popular prices" has been the slogan of our Ready-to-Wear Salon this season, and we feel that we have more than lived up to this by the wonderful values that we have offered in the new Fall Costumes. Our many customers not only enthuse over them, but always exclaim "how moderately priced they are!" The latest shipments have brought many new style adaptations with them and each one features Dame Fashion's latest word in style. Tomorrow we make a special showing of the new Paddock and Redingote styles which have met with good success and are being called for by the lady who wants to be well dressed and yet not reaching the more extreme styles. Beautiful Costumes are on display in an endless range of materials and shades at **$35.00** and **$40.00.**

Just Now "Capes" Are an Interesting Subject

This popular garment is fast becoming one of the season's best favorites amongst the fair sex. It not only makes a very smart garment for street wear, but also makes an ideal wrap for afternoon and evening functions. Our showing consists of some beautiful creations just received into stock (no two alike) and all marked at prices quite within the reach of all pocketbooks. Many are made with vest effect and sleeves giving the impression of the semi-suit cape, and finished with cross straps and in some cases with belt.

New Neck Fixings

Our Neckwear Section has well earned the extra space which we were forced to grant this department, owing to the increasing trade which it has so well deserved. And no wonder, when you see the many dainty pieces of Neckwear that are always on display, also the many smart new Girdles and Belts that will attract your attention and add much charm to your separate skirt and waist. We are specializing this week on Neckwear at **35c, 50c, 75c** and **$1.00.** A large assortment of styles are here at each price mentioned

It's a Great Satisfaction to Offer Such Stylish Millinery at Such Attractive Prices

Your Hands Neatly Gloved at Small Cost

Perrin's "Olga"—A Wonderful Glove, at $1.50 per Pair

Particularly do we mention this splendid line of French Kid Gloves at **$1.50** per pair. Made in colors of black, white, tan, grey, mode, brown and champagne, finished with 2 domes and pique sewn. Every pair fully guaranteed. All Gloves are fitted by our experienced saleladies, and you can rest assured of the perfect satisfaction you will receive by coming to this store for your Glove wants.

Going direct to the markets, as the buyers of this firm do, it enables us to offer to our many patrons the most exquisite headgear at such prices that it allows you to adorn the smartest and most becoming Millinery at a moderate cost. The standard of "Finch Millinery" is maintained just as much in a production at $5.00 as it is in the more elaborate and costly head-pieces. Our designers and makers have been busy filling up the gaps made by the many beautiful creations which leave their respective places from day to day. If you have not already done so, pay this Millinery Salon a visit and you will be sure to find "just what you want" amongst the many different shapes, on which are so cleverly posed flowers, feathers, mounts and braids, all of the newest type. Prices range

$5.00, $6.50, $7.95, $10.00, $12.50, and up.

Monday Your Attention Is Directed to the Dress Section

A visit to this department tomorrow will well repay you, whether you make a purchase or not, for if it is only to see the many new Dresses which have only come to hand during the last few days your time will be well and profitably spent. Tomorrow we are specializing on Dresses at **$19.75** and **$25.00,** in each case New York models, and without the least hesitation we say the best values offered in this city. The styles featured are the new "Basque effects," made of fine quality silk crepe de chine in colors of white, black, violet, green, saxe blue, navy and Indian brown. Most styles have the new Russian pleated tunic. Remember, a special display of these Dresses tomorrow in our Dress Section.

AUXILIARY TO MISSIONS

Treasurer's Report Showed Satisfactory Balance—Contributions to Church Funds

At the meeting of the Diocesan Board of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions held on Friday afternoon in St. Mark's schoolroom, Mrs. Luxton, the former president, was welcomed back, and Mrs. Walker, of St. John's W.A., was congratulated on having received a life membership in the National Society.

Miss Turner, the president, occupied the chair, and the Rev. J. G. Flinton, the rector, read prayers. A talk on the subject of "A Quiet Mind" followed, by Miss Aston, a lady who lately came from the Motherland.

The treasurer's report showed that the receipts of the month had been $197.35, and that $1,341.82 had been disbursed, of which $1,263.73 was the triennial thank-offering.

An organ had been purchased for Qualicum, $38.85 having been contributed towards the fund.

The junior secretary reported having sent $42.55 towards the mission of the Rev. Harold Edwards in Saskatchewan. Leaflet subscribers were reminded that their subscriptions were due on October 5.

A leter from the construction camp at Jordan River acknowledged the receipt of magazines and other literature, and it was reported that a quantity had been sent to the volunteer camps.

It was decided to try to fulfil the usual pledge of $1,250 to the general mission fund, notwithstanding the exceptional circumstances of the year, members realising that the needs of the missions would be as great as ever. Money raised for the expenses of the triennial meeting at Vancouver, which did not take place, was reported to have been refunded. $20 had been returned, which was devoted to the educational fund, and a stationery bill of $17 had been paid.

A resolution naming the last Friday in the month as the day of meeting was found unconstitutional, and it was resolved to hold meetings in future on the third Friday. The next meeting will take place in the Cathedral schoolroom, and will be specially for girls, and will be held at 7.30 in the evening.

At the suggestion of the literature secretary, it was resolved that this year each branch would hold its own study class instead of a union meeting in the Cathedral schoolroom. The subject of study is "India Awakening."

BORDEAUX VINEYARDS

Women, Children and Old Men Doing Work of Vintage—Disposal of Wine May Be Problem

BORDEAUX, Sept. 26.—In many of the famous vineyards around Bordeaux, the vintage has begun, women, children and old men are taking the places of the men fighting at the front. They are aided by refugees from Belgium and Northern France. The crop is not abundant, many immature grapes having dropped from the stalk owing to premature blossoming, but if the promise of the fruit is fulfilled, the wine will be good.

The disposal of the wine is likely to be a problem, as about 20,000,000 bottles went to Germany each year, and in addition the spending power of the world will be diminished for some time to come, owing to the immense cost of the war.

SCURRAH'S — SCURRAH'S

New Suits for Women Who Demand the Very Best

The two Suits here described are representative of a new shipment of the finest models made. The last word in refined style, they are thoroughly good throughout.

At $35. Beautiful Suit of midnight blue broadcloth; military collar of embroidered velvet; wide revers, back made with two straps forming a belted-in effect giving military appearance; skirt with overskirt and flared effect.

At $50. Suit in finest quality of black broadcloth; lined throughout with Skinner's satin; cape effect with yoke; belt from sides to front fastened with jet buckle; collar of brocaded velvet lined with brocaded silk; skirt with long tunic effect.

Scurrah's— FORMERLY CALLED DYNES & EDDINGTON
Correct Hats & Garments for Women.

728 YATES ST. PHONE 3983

Mail Orders

IT'S just as easy to buy Groceries and Provisions by mail—that is, "Kirkham's" Groceries—as if you were in the city.

We make a specialty of packing and shipping for out-of-town folks, also supplying provisions for ships, camps, survey parties and the like.

Send for our detailed catalogue.

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.
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Furnace Coal We are Distributors for the famous Ladysmith-Wellington and Comox Coals same as supplied to the BRITISH ADMIRALTY. Get a trial order and you will be convinced that this Coal will save you time and money for the reason that it will last longer and is much cleaner than other Coals.

If you order your Coal from us you are sure to get ISLAND COAL, as we do not handle American Coal.

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MACKAY AND GILLESPIE, LIMITED
Distributors of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., Mines
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Newton & Greer Company
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MISS SWEPSTONE
Opens her Autumn Season for Dancing Instruction
ON MONDAY SEPTEMBER 28
In the Alexandra Ballroom
Junior Class 3-4. Senior Class 4-5:30.
Names of Pupils to be notified at above address by this date.

Photos

FREE COUPON
12 Cabinets and 8x10 Enlargement $6.00
Usual price $8.00. Bring this Coupon and save $2.00

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Corner Johnson Phone 6422

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FOR
ACTIVE SERVICE
IN
Gymnasium Classes
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and Social Work

Y. M. C. A.
Corner View and Blanshard Sts.
Phone 2980.

Here! Little Girl

I've heard so much about these "Stevenson" chocolates that I brought a box home tonight.

You old stupid—that's what I've been asking you to do all the time.

Both delighted.

Stevenson's "HOMADE" Chocolates And Candies

Head Store, 1037 Cook Street.
Branches: 1111 Douglas Street, 1520 Fort Street, 1132 Government Street, 716 Yates Street.

• BRACKET LAMP 65c

Large fount, large burner, large wick, large chimney, gives large light. Fitted with reflector. Hangs on a nail or sits on the table. Handy, useful and lasting—65c.

R. A. Brown & Co.
1302 Douglas Street
Phone 3712
A Dozen Steps From Yates.

I Mean It

When I say I can make Men's and Women's Suits to order for $17.00, I mean it. Give me a Trial Order.

Charlie Hope
1434 Gov't. St. Victoria
Phone 2680

A comfortable home at special Winter rates. Phone 3304. James Bay Hotel.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Supplied Liquor to Indian—A. Henderson, an old time offender, was arrested last night by License Inspectors Hatcher and Taylor on a charge of supplying liquor to an Indian. He will be arraigned in the police court tomorrow morning.

Local Manufacturers—In order that householders may be in a position to give preference to locally manufactured goods, a list of all manufactured locally is being prepared and will be distributed throughout the city within the next few days.

Organ Recital Cancelled—The organ recital which had been planned to take place at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, September 29, has been cancelled owing to the lamented death of Mrs. Hayton, a member of the choir.

To Establish Society—A meeting has been called for Saturday next of the members of the newly-formed Saanich Fruitgrowers' Association in order to place the organization on a firm basis. The meeting will be held at Gordon Head.

Epworth League—On Monday evening, September 21, the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Church spent an interesting and entertaining evening in a review of Frances Little's Japanese story, "Little Sister Snow." A musical number was contributed by Miss Barker.

Bids for Bridge Work—Bids for the erection of the necessary piling, etc., to be erected preparatory to repair work being proceeded with on the Point Ellice bridge, will be before the City Council tomorrow evening. Bids must be in by tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Dedication of Church—It is expected that the seats for St. Columba Church at Oak Bay will arrive about the middle of next month. On account of the delay in the shipment of these seats the dedication had to be postponed. It is expected that it will take place early in November.

Chinamen Arraigned—Yee Set, Yew Pon and Wong Tan, three Chinamen, were brought before the police magistrate yesterday and accused of frequenting a disorderly house. The latter was found guilty and fined $25 or one month's imprisonment. Yee Set was dismissed. Yew Pon was granted a remand to next Wednesday.

City Trees for Park—Park Superintendent Purdy recently returned from a visit to Strathcona Park, the Provincial park now being laid out under the direction of Mr. R. H. Thomson. It is the intention to transplant a large number of young trees now growing in the city nursery at Beacon Hill to the Strathcona Park and the work of transferring them will shortly begin.

Information Wanted—Information as to the whereabouts of S. G. Salyers, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is earnesly wanted by his sister. Salyers, who has not been heard from for the past six months was last seen in Victoria. Anyone having any knowledge of his whereabouts is requested to communicate with the city detective office on Cormorant Street.

Victoria Patriotic Aid Fund—The bands of the regiments will play at the corner of Fort and Broad Streets as follows: Monday, 12 to 1 noon, 88th Fife Band; Monday, 8 to 9 p.m., 5th Regiment Band; Tuesday, 12 to 1 noon, Highlanders' Band; Tuesday, 8 to 9 p.m., 88th Pipe Band; Wednesday, 12 to 1 noon, 5th Regiment Band; Wednesday, 8 to 9 p.m., Highlanders' Band.

Meeting of Executive—An important meeting of the Provincial Executive was held yesterday morning, when a number of matters of large public interest received attention. Approval was given to the plans made by the Fisheries Department for the dispatch of the shipment of tinned salmon which constitutes British Columbia's gift to the Motherland, and the question of dealing with the problem of unemployment also received attention.

Gone to the Front—Word reached the city yesterday by the steamship Makura that a Victoria boy, who for some time has been living in Australia, has gone to the front and is probably, by this time, in the fighting line in France. This is Mr. James C. Bendrodt, who for the past five years has been one of the leading athletes in Sydney. His specialty is fancy roller skating. Before going to Australia he won distinction in Canada and the States. In this city, when fifteen years of age, he was a prominent member of the football club. He left Sydney with the New South Wales Expeditionary Force early in August.

Bidders Complain—Complaint has been made by Messrs. Hutchison Bros. at the action of the city in not awarding the contract for interior iron work for the new jail headquarters while awarding all other contracts in connection with the new structure. The firm points out that it was the lowest of the several firms which tendered, and the prompt letting of the contract would provide work for a number of men who otherwise may have to be laid off. The city takes the stand that this part of the work can be allowed to stand over until next year and that there are not now funds available wherewith to pay for it.

Nanaimo Assizes—Two serious cases will come to trial at the forthcoming Nanaimo Assizes. Robert Suttie and Mike Adams and William Jackson are the accused. The former is indicted on the charge of murdering Richard Hargreaves, while the two latter are said to have been responsible for the throwing of explosives into the cabin of Alex. McKinnon at Ladysmith on the occasion of the miners' strike. Hargreaves, whose death is said to have been caused by Suttie, was killed on May 14 in the neighborhood of Crystal River, in which district he was road foreman. A quarrel is believed to have occurred between the two men as a result of which, it is affirmed, Suttie shot Hargreaves. The affair in which Adams and Jackson are accused of playing a prominent part made a strong impression on public sentiment at the time. Dynamite was tossed through the window of McKinnon's home, and in getting rid of it the latter lost his arm. He was in the hospital for some weeks. Mr. W. H. Bullock-Webster, of this city, is prosecuting.

Silver Medal Contest—The West End Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a silver medal contest on the evening of Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of Wesley Church, corner of McPherson and Fullerton Avenues. Stirring and interesting selections are to be given by the six young people who are contending for the prize, and an attractive programme has been prepared for the occasion. A collection will be taken up in aid of the union.

War will cause empty candy stores shortly. See female help wanted column.

RECEPTION TO PASTOR

Members of Unitarian Congregation Welcome the Rev. and Mrs. Speight to Victoria

The members and congregation of the First Unitarian Church, Fernwood Road, held their annual meeting on Friday evening last. This meeting also took the form of a reception to welcome the new minister and his wife, the Rev. H. E. B. Speight and Mrs. Speight, who have recently arrived from London to take up work in this city.

The usual annual business was proceeded with, the president, Mr. J. Burtt Morgan, being in the chair. The treasurer's report was very satisfactory, showing the amount of $2,855.24 having been raised during the year. The election of officers for the year 1914-'15 resulted in the following: President, Mr. J. Burtt Morgan; vice-president, Mr. P. Ferris; treasurer, Mr. W. L. Llewellyn; secretary, Miss I. Macdonald; these, with Messrs. George Barton, John Gunn and Frank P. Gibbs, to form the board of trustees. On the conclusion of business, Mr. Morgan, on behalf of the church, welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Speight to the church and city. Mrs. George Barton, vice-president of the Women's Alliance of the church, spoke on behalf of that organization, and, at the end of her remarks, Miss Doris Graves presented to Mrs. Speight a bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. John Gunn and Mr. F. P. Rand also addressed words of welcome, and Mr. Speight replied on behalf of Mrs. Speight and himself.

During the remainder of the evening Mrs. Baer gave several pianoforte solos and Mrs. Gleason recited, these items being very much appreciated. The ladies of the congregation provided and served refreshments, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

In closing the meeting, Mr. Speight announced that the adult class known as the Truth-Seekers' Club would meet on Thursday evenings in the church at 8 o'clock, and study the Old Testament from the modern point of view, using as a text-book at the outset the "History of Old Testament Criticism," by Professor A. Duff, D. D. Each lecture will be followed by a social half-hour, and any who are interested are invited to these meetings.

VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS HAD BUSY WEEK

Curiosity of Readers Covers Wide Range, From War Subjects to Vegetable Gardening

The reference department at the Library has been more busy than usual during the past week. The public curiosity and interest has ranged from the correct pronounciation of "lieutenant," the first origin of a proverb, the locating of "Lasca" and "Kissing Cup's Race," to "Rural Schools and Country Life," "Vegetable Gardening" and constructive social work.

Only at rare intervals during the past month have any of the fify books on vegetable gardening been seen on the shelves. Many of them are permanently on reserve. Some titles on the following list are duplicates of the more popular books: Beeton: "Dictionary of Everyday Gardening." Duncan, F.: "Mushrooms and How to Grow Them." Henderson, P.: "Gardening for Profit." Kains, M. G.: Culinary Herbs." Kruhm, A.: "Home Vegetable Gardening." Selden, C. A.: "Everyman's Garden Every Week." Watts, R. L.: "Vegetable Gardening." Wickson, E. J.: "California Vegetables in Garden and Field."

Much research work has been done towards collecting material bearing upon the unemployment problem and on scientific methods of dealing with it. These who are working at present to gain public and state recognition of the evil are making use of the Library resources in their search for enlightenment on the subject.

The High School students have been coming singly and in numbers for supplementary material in their curriculum work. Also for suggestions for the coming year's debatng societies' programmes.

The "Manual of Seamanship," issued by the British Government Admiralty Office in 1908, and revised in 1911, is ready for use in the reference room. It is illustrated and contains such information as is necessary for instruction of naval cadets, being a convenient text book for the use of sub-lieutenants, midshipmen and petty officers and men desiring to qualify for higher rating.

In the magazine world we find many interesting articles on Europe and the war. Amongst these the following may be mentioned: Fortnightly Review—Archibald Hurd: "How England Prepared for the War: Pages of History, Secret and Otherwise"; Politicus: "Causes of the War." Nineteenth Century, and After—Sir H. H. Johnston, K. C. M. G., K. C. B.: "The German War and Its Consequences"; Ernest Rhys: "Liege and the Liegois."

DEATH OF CHOIR MEMBER

Mrs. Kayton, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Choir, Passes Away After Long Illness

The death occurred on Friday evening, after a protracted illness, at the Provincial Jubilee Hospital, of Mrs. Grace Ann Kayton, who has for many years been well known in Victoria as a prominent member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, of the choir of which she was an enthusiastic and hard-working member. Mrs. Kayton was a widow, her husband, who was for a long time associated with the Ames-Holden Company here, having died some ten years ago.

Mrs. Kayton is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Jesse Longfield, who is well known in musical circles here, and with whom she has made her home for the last four years. The deceased lady was a native of Bradford, Yorkshire.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2:30 from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Longfield, 1309 Yates Street, and the service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Clay.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., Sept. 26, 1914.

SYNOPSIS

The barometer is abnormally low over Northern British Columbia, and heavy rains have prevailed throughout this Island, the Lower Mainland and in Kootenay, while on the Northern coast fair weather is general. Southerly gales have occurred on the Oregon Coast and also over the Strait of Fuca.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	50	54
Vancouver	54	54
Penticton	40	65
Kamloops	52	58
Nelson	48	64
Barkerville	38	48
Prince Rupert	38	58
Atlin	38	46
Dawson, Y. T.	30	38
Calgary, Alta.	51	—
Winnipeg, Man.	51	—
Portland, Ore.	54	62
San Francisco, Cal.	54	63

SATURDAY

Highest	54
Lowest	50
Average	53

Rain—.87 inch.

Make It a Habit

To save money on your grocery bill. It's easy to get into the habit of trading at one store. While you are forming the habit form it here and you'll save actual cash on every purchase.

Fresh Rolled Oats, 5 lbs. for 25¢
4-lb. Tins Scotch Marmalade, 50¢
4-lb. Tins English Jam ...... 65¢
7-lb. Tins Whole Fruit Jam, put up specially for ourselves. Per tin $1.00
4-lb. Tin "Blair's Perfect" Marmalade ...... 50¢
4-lb. Tin "Blair's Perfect" Jam, 75¢
5-lb. Tin "Blair's Perfect" Jam, 85¢
7-lb. Tin "Blair's Perfect" Marmalade. A money-back guarantee with every tin. Per tin ... 75¢
Individual Glass Jars of Jam, reg. 5c, 3 for ...... 10¢
Vinegar, Malt, White Wine or Cider, 20c bottles for ...... 15¢
Bluing and Ammonia, 20c bottles for ...... 15¢
Lowney's Cocoa, 25c tins for 20¢
Table Jellies, new shipment, 4 pkts. for ...... 25¢
"Crisco," in tin ...... 33¢
"Eggo," 16-oz. tin, worth 50c, 25¢
Best Canadian Cheese, per lb., 20¢
Maple Syrup Mixture, quart bottle ...... 25¢
Half gallon tins ...... 45¢
1 gallon tins ...... 90¢
Pure Maple Syrup, pint ...... 25¢
"Pumicine" Soap, large 10c cake for ...... 5¢
"Polly Prim" Cleanser, 10c tins, 6¢

Jno. A. Blair

TWO STORES
Corner of Douglas and Kings. | Fort St. Near Douglas.

This Mission Oak Clock Is Specially Priced

High-grade Clock of Mission Oak displaying beautiful workmanship throughout and of the very best quality. This clock is an 8-day gong striking piece and will give complete satisfaction.

See the Window Display

HELP THE BELGIANS

A public meeting has been called by Mayor Stewart for 8 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 29, at City Hall to discuss measures for helping the destitute of our brave little ally. YOU should attend!

W. H. Wilkerson
Jeweler
915 Government Street

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Invested Trust Funds and other Trusts under administration 12,254,000.00
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At All Times

and seasons "Curina Cream" should be on the dressing table. Keeps the skin soft and smooth. Splendid after shaving. 50c and 25c.

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PHONE 201

Made in Victoria—After one lesson in new process candy making at home, ladies earn $1 an hour upwards. The demand shortly will be enormous. Refer female help wanted column.

The war causes ladies profitable home work—See female help wanted column.

Phone 1632 T. J. Jackman, Manager

Victoria Liquor Co., Ltd.
DEALERS IN
Best Brandies
Louis Renay—Per bottle, ord. $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. Flasks 50c
Dennie Mounie—Per Bottle, ord. $1.75. Per half bottle $1.00
FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY
1303 Government St. Open Till 11 p.m. We Deliver

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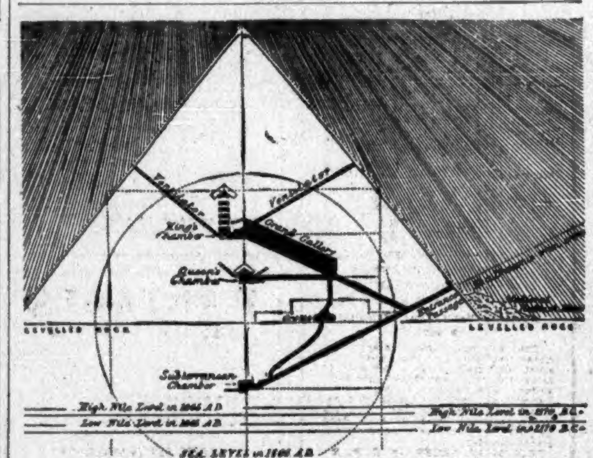
Sell your car, just cut down its running expense by using **GOODRICH Tires.** You save gasoline and tire money combined.

SOLE AGENTS **H. BAINES** FREE AIR
Corner Yates and Wharf Streets Phone 1577

GOD'S GREAT STONE WITNESS IN THE LAND OF EGYPT

Atheistical Scientists and Evolutionists Confounded.

"In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of Hosts in the land of Egypt." Isa. xix., 19-20.



Vertical Section of the Great Witness—Isa. xix., 19-20.

A special illustrated lecture will be delivered upon the subject of this great witness this evening at 7:30 in the Pantages Theatre.

This wonderful witness, as the Prophet says, is in the midst and at the same time at the border of the sector-shaped land of Lower Egypt, and contains in symbol, God's great plan of salvation; not that it is in any way an addition to the divine revelation, God's Word is complete, so that "the Man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished . . . ." Accordingly, as the Prophet says, "It shall be for a sign and for a witness." Hence it contains in symbol a complete and absolute confirmation of God's revelation to man, corroborating with such exactitude and harmony the divine revelation, that not only does it confound atheistical scientists, but it refutes utterly the modern and anti-scriptural theory of "Evolution."

This remarkable witness is one of the wonders of the world, and cannot be duplicated despite the increased science and knowledge of our day. Some of the stones used in its construction weigh approximately 880 tons, and are so beautifully fitted together that the joints are scarcely discernible.

Its absolute corroboration of the Bible testimony, however, is more wonderful than any of its scientific or constructional features. The plates and diagrams, with which the lecture is illustrated, are taken from the works of Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., ex-Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and Dr. John Edgar, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., F.R.F.P.S.G.

The lecture is under the auspices of the International Bible Students' Association. Seats are free and no collection is taken.

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BECAUSE—

It reaches the masses every day in the year.

It penetrates at every point and is essential to men and women alike.

No fear of its not being sold; the people want it, must have it and will have it.

At the present period its circulation is greater than at any other time since the first day of publication.

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The Seal That Means So Much

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ESTABLISHED VICTORIA, 1843

The Hudson's Bay Co.

1312 Douglas Street Phone 4253
OPEN TILL 10 P.M. WE DELIVER

Sale! Sale!

New shipment of **Sea Grass Chairs**—Going at tremendous reductions. Prices from **$2.50**

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Corner Pandora Ave. and Douglas St.

An ideal hotel home within Victoria. Home-like and quiet, where you can take your wife, your mother and your sister. Cuisine unexcelled. Rates 75 cents to $2.00. Free bus meets all boats and trains. Sample rooms. Store on Douglas Street to rent October 1, corner Pandora and Douglas.

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Ideal Week-End Pleasure Resort — In the Heart of the Mountains.

Temperature of Water, 150 Degrees

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Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.
Under New Management
AMERICAN PLAN
Rates, $3.00 Per Day and Up
Nature's Health and Pleasure Resort

The hot, sparkling water from these medicinal Springs puts you right with Nature. It is pleasant to drink and effective, though gentle in action. Fishing season open now. Dancing in pavilion during Summer season. Tennis, bowling on the green, baseball, boating, etc. Send us your name for our beautiful illustrated booklet.

EXCURSION RATES ON C. P. R. Round trip $2.85 from Vancouver, good from Friday until Monday or Saturday until Tuesday. Autos meet all trains at Agassiz Station.

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The Tea Kettle

Miss Wooldridge
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Saturday, Three Performances at Night, Starting at 6:30

WEEK SEPTEMBER 28

The Musical Juveniles—Sensation Extraordinary—12 Kiddies—12.

William Shilling & Co. In the comedy Farce "Destiny," by Howard M. Barnes.

Silber & North—The Bashful Man and the Maid.

"Silvers" Oakley—The Greatest of All Clowns, Emperor of the Realm of Folly.

The Bell Trio—Harmony Singers.

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New steel and concrete structure. Third addition of 100 rooms just completed. 350 rooms and 250 connecting bathrooms. A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In center of theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Electric omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

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In Color and Flavor

both—to please the eye as well as the palate—

Mapleine

is unique. It is particularly appropriate at this season for making *mapley cake, desserts, ices and dainties.*

Adds zest and color to meat gravies, soups, etc.

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Of your best holiday films made by
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Large new shipment. Prices, $3.50, $2.95 and......$2.50

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Lovely shades. Prices from $3.00

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Knows the value of really good olive oil in preparing those delectable, appetite-satisfying dishes that just make your mouth water for "more."

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Vittucci Virgin Olive Oil

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John Vittucci Co.
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Vancouver, B. C.

1228 Government St., Sept. 26, '14.

Dear Jack,

You would hardly believe the number of people who come in and ask for "Bowes' Corn Cure" because friends have told them "it's the best yet."

It really is wonderful in its effect, and I believe that stubborn corn of yours would disappear after a few applications. Just you invest 25c—that's all it costs.

Yours faithfully,

Cyrus H. Bowes

Dr. B. C. Richards begs to announce that he has opened an up-to-date dental office at No. 314 Central Building, View Street, and is prepared to do all kinds of dental work. Office phone, No. 3583; Residence Phone, 4692.

S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty phone Inspector Russell, 1921. Secretary's phone, 1733L.

TELLS OF LOYALTY IN THE ANTIPODES

Englishman Touring the Globe Has Memorable Experiences at Ports in Australia and New Zealand.

"It was worth making a trip to the Antipodes, if for no other reason than to witness the demonstration of loyalty to the Empire on the outbreak of war. It was simply amazing. I shall never forget it." The speaker was Mr. Havelock Lonsdale, of St. Ann's-on-Sea, England, who, with his brother, Mr. Tom Lonsdale, reached the city yesterday morning, having arrived on the steamship Makura from the South Seas.

The Messrs. Lonsdale are completing a tour round the world, which commenced long before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Interviewed by The Colonist, Mr. Havelock Lonsdale said that they left Sydney, Australia, on the steamer Manuka, bound for New Zealand a few hours before war was declared. They had gone but a short distance when they were overhauled by a British cruiser, and the captain was asked if his papers were all right. He replied in the affirmative, but the officers of the cruiser determined to make an inspection and sent a boat off for that purpose. It developed that the captain had forgotten his papers, and the Manuka was, therefore, delayed until they were obtained from shore. While this was going on, Mr. Lonsdale and his fellow passengers were able to observe the cruiser Melbourne, of the Australian navy, getting up steam. Shortly afterwards she left the harbor hurriedly and the word passed round that she was going for a German ship that had sailed a few hours previously. Before the Manuka got under way again the passengers saw the Melbourne coming into the harbor escorting the German craft, which had been successfully overhauled. This was merely an incident in an unforgettable series of happenings immediately after the outbreak of war.

Demonstrations of Loyalty

Arriving at ports in New Zealand, Mr. Lonsdale saw, at Wellington, the departure of a force of men for Suva. Later he saw troops leaving for New Guinea. The scenes attendant upon the departure of the soldiers revealed the whole-souled patriotism of the people of the Antipodes in common with the people of the whole Empire. Business was practically suspended, the people turned out en masse and there was a grim earnestness about the whole proceedings which stirred the blood and made an Englishman think that he must go to overseas Dominions to see loyalty really vocal.

As a sample of the sort of things that are happening in Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Lonsdale mentions the case of one man, a storekeeper in a small town. On the news of the outbreak of war reaching him, he closed and bolted the doors of the store, remarking, "I'm off to the front. I guess these things will be all right until I get back." At another point, a very small place, in New Zealand, thirteen volunteers left for the front, there being but few young men left, when these had gone. The same sort of thing was going on everywhere.

Mr. Lonsdale says that he had intended taking passage from New Zealand, en route for Canada, on August 28, but he did not get away until September 5. Captain Phillips, of the Makura, ran most of the distance without lights and by a route only known to himself. On one occasion they had a narrow escape. It was in the vicinity of Suva. A couple of days after the incident the captain confided to the passengers that the Makura had passed between two big German cruisers. They were some distance away. The wireless operator on the Makura had heard their messages, but he sent none, so there was no fear of their detecting the presence of the Australian liner by the wireless.

Cause for Congratulation

Discussing the question of the war itself, Mr. Lonsdale said that the British people ought to congratulate themselves that the conflict came when it did and with the special set of circumstances which prevail. "If Germany had been given a few years more of secret preparation," said he, "there would have been no stopping her. Had she had time to build a greater navy, or, by intrigue, get the support of some power with some considerable naval strength, she would unquestionably have been in a position to make a successful raid on the shores of England, and, once a landing had been made, she would have been able to possess herself of the British Isles without much trouble. For these reasons I think we should congratulate ourselves that things happened as they did. Then, again, we must remember that we are fortunate in being able to fight on foreign soil. While we all regret that Belgium and France are being devastated, the thought occurs that, from our standpoint it is infinitely preferable that the struggle should be fought out on foreign soil rather than on our own. As to the final outcome of the struggle, there cannot be the shadow of doubt. The strength of the Allies is being increased from hour to hour, while on the other hand, the forces of Germany are being decimated. It may be a long struggle, but the end will bring a triumph for the arms of the Allies. The good resulting will be inestimable. For one thing, the Empire had been united in a manner which removes forever all fears for the future."

Pantages—Vaudeville—Webber's Juvenile Orchestra, declared to be the most versatile juvenile musical act in vaudeville, will be the headline feature of the new bill at Pantages, opening with the matinee tomorrow. The new show is said to be an especially strong one throughout. For the added attraction of the week, Manager Rice will bring on William Schilling and Company, in "Destiny," by Howard McKent Barnes. Schilling is an exceptionally capable actor who scored a big hit at every house on the circuit. Silber and North, clever man and pretty girl, present a melange of mirth and melody called "The Bashful Man and the Maid." The Bell Trio are harmony singers who have been scoring heavily all along the circuit. Frank "Silvers" Oakley, "Emperor of the Realm of Folly," will also be among those present. New European war pictures, to change daily, and the Pantagescope will complete the programme.

Victorian ladies are particularly fortunate in having the only world's traveling sugar expert here in bad times. Tremendous profits immediately. See female help wanted.

NEW BILLIARD RECORD

George Gray Establishes New High Run With Ivory Balls of 969

Advices received from the Old Country by R. H. Cliburn tell of how George Gray, the young Australian billiard star, established a new world's record run of 976 with ivory balls in a match in London against Claude Falkiner. Starting with a couple of cannons, Gray was favored by a glaring fluke at his third stroke, for, after missing a cannon by a foot or more, he had the good fortune to see the red ball trickle gently over the edge of the right centre pocket. It left him with excellent position for his favorite losing hazard stroke, and at this phase of the game he showed all his old-time strength and accuracy. He reached his scheduled points for the afternoon when the break amounted to 298, and, continuing in the evening, he went slap through the session without giving Falkiner occasion to pick up his cue—a feat without precedent. Gray had added 666 points to the break in the excellent time of 49 minutes, increasing the break to 964 (unfinished), of which 957 had been scored off the red. The scores at this point were: Falkiner, 2,738; Gray, 2,666. Everybody was anticipating that Gray would reach the coveted 1,000, but hopes were not realized, for, after adding a dozen, he got a shade too thin on the first object, resulting in the cue ball wobbling in the jaws of the pocket and remaining outside. The full break thus amounted to 976, of which 969 were scored off the red ball. The break is a world's record with ivory balls, the previous highest being H. W. Stevenson's 919, compiled in November last. Gray's previous best break with ivory was 743.

IMPORTANT MATTERS BEFORE THE COUNCIL

Expenditure Reduction Will Be Dealt With and Underwriters' Report Will Provide matter for Discussion.

There will be full discussion of the committee's report dealing with the question of a curtailment in expenditures of the civic service at tomorrow evening's meeting of the City Council. The report was presented at last Monday's meeting, but was tabled in order to give the members of the board an opportunity to consider the committee's suggestions. The reductions in staff, as specifically set forth in the report, would permit of a cut in monthly outlay of $2,200. In addition, the committee makes certain recommendations in a general way, leaving the matter to the decision of the Council. These include the further reduction of the engineering staff, both in construction and survey departments, as soon as the present local improvement programme now underway is completed; a reduction in the vote for industrial and publicity purposes for next year; the cancellation of the automatic increases in salaries of the police and fire departments, and a temporary reduction in all civic salaries where deemed advisable.

Another important matter which will probably create considerable discussion is the report of the local board of fire underwriters, setting forth the recommendations of the experts who recently investigated the fire protection system of the city following the city's request for a 50 per cent reduction in rates on mercantile risks. This report recommends the purchase of two automatic engines, better accommodation for the central alarm system and other additions, which, if adopted, would mean the expenditure of a considerable amount. While the City Council has been assured by the underwriters that there will be a reduction, it is pointed out by the insurance men that the reduction will be made in respect to each individual risk, and there will be no flat cut in existing rates. The discussion of the report will, if comment by some of the members of the Council is any indication, be more or less critical of the demands of the insurance underwriters. Some of the Aldermen assert that the underwriters never appear to be satisfied unless putting the city to continual expense for equipment.

An offer just received by the city for $650,000 worth of local improvement bonds was discussed at an impromptu meeting of the Council at noon yesterday. The offer covers all debentures for improvement work which were ready for sale up to the end of July. Since then other issues have been approved, but they are not ready for sale. The exact terms of the offer and by whom it was made was not given out yesterday, though it was hinted that it was not as satisfactory as some of the members of the board expected. However, further discussion of the offer will be taken up at tomorrow afternoon's session of the finance committee. If anything like a reasonable offer for city bonds is received at this time and the debentures are disposed of, it would permit of the city retiring a large amount of treasury notes floated early in the year in England and but recently renewed for a year. The ability of the city, in the present time of financial stress, to take up its notes and thus clear off a large amount of emergency indebtedness, would be a striking testimony to the credit of Victoria.

The question of relief works during the coming Winter months will also be further considered. While the city has approved of paving work aggregating in cost about $65,000 and will have another $40,000 available for a continuation of this class of work, the necessity of enlarging the programme is urged by some members of the Council, who point out that the more work that can be given, the less distress there will be. This phase of the situation is recognized by members of the board to be the most important matter to be considered.

The two by-laws, one to regulate the operators of moving picture theatres, the other to provide for the licensing of bartenders, will be finally disposed of. The early closing regulations are likely to be again under fire, as complaints from some of the proprietors of outside stores against the enforcement of the 6 o'clock closing have been received during the week.

Sunday School Rally—This afternoon the Fairfield Methodist Sunday School, corner Fairfield Road and Moss Street, will hold its third annual rally. This rally is for every department of the school, including the Home Department and Cradle Roll. An attractive programme has been prepared, friends are invited to join in making it the biggest success in the history of the school.

SERMONS TODAY TO AID PATRIOTIC FUND

Special Services Arranged in All the City Churches—Canvassers to Begin Active Work Tomorrow.

In all the city churches today special appeals will be made for support to the fund of the local branch of the Canadian Patriotic Aid Society, and tomorrow strong committees will begin the work of canvassing all classes in the community. In order to stimulate interest in the good work band concerts will be given for the next three days at noon on some of the principal streets.

The official collectors, who will start work tomorrow, have been provided with receipt slips by the society, so that unauthorized collectors, should they appear, may be detected without difficulty. Everyone can help the cause of Empire preservation by subscribing to this fund as much as circumstances will permit, thus helping to care for the wives and families of those who have so nobly taken up arms. The Montreal Star, in a recent issue, had the following list of acknowledgements, which is reproduced to indicate the manner of the whole-hearted response in Eastern centres:

Montreal acknowledgments	$1,024,600
Toronto acknowledgments	973,500
Quebec acknowledgments	86,300
Vancouver acknowledgments	36,118
St. John, N. B., acknowledgments	21,700
London, Ont., acknowledgments	68,000
Hamilton acknowledgments	97,000
Ottawa acknowledgments	180,856
Nova Scotia acknowledgments	40,000
Winnipeg acknowledgments	130,000
Calgary acknowledgments	25,000
Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal	25,000
City Council of Halifax	25,000
City Council of London	10,000
R. B. Angus, Montreal	5,000
Sir Hugh Graham, Montreal	5,000
G. A. Grier & Sons, Montreal	1,000
Canadian Society, New York	1,000
Campbell, Maclaurin Lumber Co., Montreal	500
Exhibitors at Sherbrooke Fair	1,000
John Ritchie Co., Quebec	1,000
J. K. Boswell, Quebec	750
Harris Abattoir Co., Quebec	500
H. W. Smithers, Quebec	500
Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Quebec	500
Hon. J. D. Hazen, St. John	500
A. L. Russell, Vancouver	250
W. L. Martin, Vancouver	250
Stuart Strathy, Toronto	500
Alex. Laird, Toronto	500
McGaw & Winnett, Toronto	500
Frederic Nicholls, Toronto	500
D. Waters, Toronto	500
Standard Silver Co., Toronto	500
W. K. George, Toronto	500
T. C. Robinette, Toronto	500
Matthews, Blackwell Co., Toronto	500
Stone, Limited, Toronto	500
E. T. Malone, Toronto	500
D. S. Perrin Biscuit Co., London	1,000
John Labatt, London	1,000
George Robinson, London	1,000
London Street Railway Co.	1,000
Robinson, Little Co., London	1,000
Helena Costume Co., London	1,000
London Loan Co., London	1,200

BOY SCOUTS PARADE

Good Turnout Inspected on Friday Evening—New Troop Formed—Bishop Lends Room

In the absence of Colonel Cunliffe, district commissioner, the 5th troop of Boy Scouts was inspected on Friday night at St. John's schoolroom by the Chaplain, the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, and Mr. W. C. Cunningham. There was an excellent turnout of boys, forty-two being present on parade. Ten out of the thirteen who went up have passed the final examination, and were presented on this occasion with the whetstone donated by the Forestry Department of the Provincial Government.

During the evening Dr. Grant delivered an address on first aid. The lecture was aided by practical demonstrations. Mr. Proby presented a Canadian flag to the boys of the troop.

The Scouts much appreciate the action of the bishop in placing a room at their disposal in Bishop's Close for their use. A series of classes has been arranged to take place there shortly.

A junior troop, to be known as the Wolves, has been formed. The ages of the boys for this troop must be between nine and a half and eleven. They will meet every Friday from 6:45 to 8 p.m.

This morning at 10 o'clock, at St. John's schoolroom, the Scouts will be addressed by Mr. Crawford Coates.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

KEDDY—On Sept. 25th, at 1525 Amelia Street, to the wife of A. W. Keddy, a son.

PENNOCK—On the 26th inst., at 1124 Leonard Street, to the wife of D. G. Pennock, a daughter.

MARRIED

DODSWORTH-CARTWRIGHT—The marriage was celebrated yesterday at 4 p. m. at St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, by Rev. G. H. Andrews, vicar, between Minnie Cartwright and Fred Dodsworth, both from Sowerby, Thusk, York, England.

DIED

GLOVER—The death occurred on Sept. 22, at the Jubilee Hospital, of John W. Glover, aged 50 years. Deceased was president of the Glover-Rice Hardware Co., of Vernon, B. C. He is survived by a widow and six children, all of Vernon. The remains were forwarded this afternoon by Hanna & Thomson, to his home in Vernon, B. C., from where the funeral will take place on Thursday at 2:30 p. m. The remains were accompanied by C. Wylie.

McKAY—On the 25th inst. at the Jubilee Hospital, occurred the death of Kenneth McKay, aged 27 years. Deceased was in the employ of the C. P. R., on the SS. Princess Mary, but had been confined in the hospital for some considerable time. He leaves a brother in Vancouver. The remains are reposing at the parlors of Hanna & Thomson. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

McDOUGALL—The death occurred on the 25th inst. at the family residence, 1911 Cowan Street, of Donald C. McDougall, aged 61 years, a native of Scotland. He is survived by a widow and one daughter. The late Mr. McDougall was one of the early settlers of Regina, where he had resided for several years, coming here two years ago to make his home in Victoria. The remains are reposing at the parlors of Hanna & Thomson, and will be removed Saturday afternoon to the residence, from where the funeral will take place Monday, September 28, at 2:30 p. m. Rev. J. B. Warnicker officiating. Friends please accept this intimation. Funeral by auto.

KAYTON—On the 25th inst. at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, the death occurred of Grace Ann Kayton, widow of the late Richard Kayton, a native of Bradford, England, aged 67 years. The funeral will take place from her late residence, 1509 Yates Street, on Monday, at 2:30, where services will be held. The Rev. Dr. Leslie Clay will officiate.

You Can Afford Canada's Best Piano at the War-Time Price

The response to the offer made by the manufacturers of Canada's Best Piano, the

Gerhard Heintzman Piano

Has been all that was expected and more. The effects of the war on the piano business were such that the manufacturers of this great instrument, famous in Canada for almost half a century, realized that something must be done or their vast organization would have to be broken up. They took action by sacrificing their own profits. This so reduces the price on Gerhard Heintzman Pianos as to place them within the reach of many who otherwise would not have bought.

Seize this opportunity. Save money and help keep hundreds of workmen employed.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House
1231 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

PHONES: Office and Showrooms 4360, 4361; Wharf, 378.

EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS LIMITED

613 PANDORA Near Government St.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS
FOR YOUR POULTRY RUN
AGRICULTURAL LIME
Per 50c Sack.

OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND FACTORY ALL UNDER ONE ROOF AT 618 PANDORA AVENUE

Wet Weather Wants

Oilskins, Tarpaulins
Waterproof Bags
Waterproof Covers
Oil Clothing and White Canvas Duck

In stock or made to order in any size—Maker's prices

PANDORA SAIL & TENT FACTORY
618 PANDORA AVENUE

Goldstream Hotel

One of the prettiest spots on the Island, situated on the continuation of the new Malahat Drive. Meals from 7 to 7, also Afternoon Teas. Arrangements may be made by phone.

W. MILLER, Proprietor.

The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public Schools now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary,

A. R. SHERWOOD
Box 812, Victoria, B. C.

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These Are Our Regular $35.00 and $40.00 Lines
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BRENTWOOD

This popular suburban hotel and pleasure resort will remain open to guests throughout the year. In sport it has much to offer just now, while the scenery and invigorating air make it a favored spot for a week-end. Write or phone for terms.

Victoria Office, Phone 2470

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AND BRASS WORKERS
SMITH & FRANCE
2120 Douglas Street, Adjoining Auto Rebuilding Co. Phone 1283

BRIQUETS

Our BRIQUET COAL contains fully 10% more heating value than the highest grade of Lump Coal mined on Vancouver Island. They contain fully 4% less ash, and, best of all, they are Real Coal, no stones or clinkers, which are sometimes found in the best of coals.

They produce less smoke than lump coal.

With all these qualities, do you not think they are worth a little more than lump coal?

The price is **$8.00** per ton, delivered, and remember, if they do not satisfy in every respect, your money will be refunded.

YOU WILL BE THE JUDGE.

KIRK & CO.
1212 Broad St.
Esquimalt Road
Phones 212 and 139

Campbell River
The Big Tyee Salmon Are Now Running
For good sport spend your holidays with us.
The Willows Hotel
Campbell River

Save by buying your Hardware and Groceries at The Shore Hardware Co.

Imitation Is the Sincerest Form of Flattery BUT—

It's almost embarrassing the way in which our would-be competitors boost our business. This is what the biggest store in Victoria had to say on Friday last:

"Imported Sample Novelty Costumes Made to Sell Up to $75.00, on Sale Saturday at $35.00

"Had we purchased this range of Costumes in the regular way we could not have offered them for sale at less prices than their original values—which are as high as $75.00. But we were fortunate in securing the complete range of travelers' samples—thus we are enabled to offer you today the choice of this season's high-class, exclusive imported novelties at almost, and in some cases less, than half price. These Suits are excedingly handsome in style and appearance. There are absolutely no two alike in style, material or color."

—a frank admission that "Samples" are the acme of style and value. Now, isn't that just what we keep telling you all the time? Buying the best Samples and selling at lowest Sample prices is our **SOLE** business. We are Sample Specialists—not mere Sample Dabblers.

CLOSED NEXT WEDNESDAY
Will ladies please note that our Showroom will be closed all day next Wednesday?

SATISFACTION AND A SAVING WITH EVERY PURCHASE

Ladies' Sample Suit House

SELLING MORE SUITS THAN ANY STORE IN VICTORIA

1208 GOVERNMENT STREET

PHONES 28, 88 and 1761

WEST END Grocery Co., Ltd.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Fresh Country Produce

DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR AT COUNTRY PRICES

Prime Young Fowls, special pirces for Saturday, per lb. 22c
Prime Young Ducks, lb. 27c
Milk Fed Chickens, lb. 25c
Large Squabs, per pair 65c
North West Creamery Butter per lb. 40c
Local Lamb, fore quarters, per lb. 16c
Local Lamb, hind quarters, per lb. 25c
Fine Ayrshire Bacon, lb. 35c
Swift's Premium Ham, per lb. 25c
Mild Cured Bacon, taking the side, per lb. 25c

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON

Apples, 90c Per Box

Bought of Saanich farmers

To Members of Household League

On view at the

Okanagan Supply Co.

1046 View Street Phone 1725

Unemployment

It is greatly to be doubted if women in Victoria have begun to realize how many people need work. The reports both from the Women's Council bureau and the Y.W.C.A. indicate that a great many people want work. It is well that the city and the municipalities have become alive to the necessity of finding employment for men, and it is a pity that every woman who needs work did not register with the Trades and Labor Council.

It is, however, certain that there are a great many women who can work and who are willing to do anything they can find to do. It is just as certain that unless these people find something to do by which they can earn money, the public must support them. The city, or the Government, either, for that matter, has no money except what they get from the people.

Should we not, then, try, one and all, to see if we cannot do a little to provide employment for those who need it? Why should the woman who is in receipt of an income, even though it may not be a very generous one, strain every nerve to do her own washing, mending or cleaning that she may save a few dollars? In ordinary circumstances this may be commendable. But this year the ordinary rules of conduct must be modified.

Let no one think that the little she may have to give in the way of employment is not worth while. If it is only half a day's work in a fortnight, fourteen housekeepers could keep one woman busy and happy.

There are many hundreds of bachelors in Victoria who do not, usually, take the trouble to get their underclothing mended. Socks and other garments are discarded before they are worn out. These people would be doing a very generous act, and would lose nothing, if they would send these things to the Bureau of the Women's Council and have them neatly mended. The money paid for this would keep a number of poor women's children from want.

It should be felt by all that no better public service can be done than by giving employment. To women this should appeal especially. We all know that it is demoralizing to any woman to have to depend upon charity.

We must not think that Victoria is worse off than other cities in respect to unemployment. She is not, but it is a new thing for her people to have to make any concerted effort for the benefit of others. Her citizens have been generous in the past. We have always held by the old miner's tradition that the man in temporary straits must be relieved. How much quiet generosity has been exercised in the past no one will ever know. Our charitable institutions have always been well supported and are on a good financial footing. If only needs that all shall do their part to enable us to tide over this time of anxiety and to prevent it becoming one of trouble.

In Montreal far worse conditions prevail than those which are giving rise to apprehension here, and all the women who write for the Eastern papers are urging upon their readers the need of energetic co-operation.

In The Montreal Star, Marjory MacMurchy, whose home is in Toronto, says: "Let patriotic women help to establish a branch labor bureau for women, acting under the management of the main labor bureau. In any community of any size there is a large amount of casual work. Let the patriotic women of the community see that the women of the town or city are canvassed to find out how much casual work there is. Have a register of every woman who will supply some other woman with one day's work a week, a half day's work a month. Every fifty cents and dollar earned by necessary work will help some one who needs employment."

This advice is as good here as in Montreal. But all efforts of societies or organizations will fall short of their purpose unless women who are comfortably off are alive to the duty of providing for their distressed sisters, as far as it is in their power, the work they need.

An island in the Pacific, of which a French company has obtained control, is believed to contain 10,000,000 tons of high-grade phosphates and many more million tons of inferior quality.

In Women's Realm

By Maria Lawson

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

America to Belgium

("Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae")

"Bravest of all—the Belgians," even thus
That old-time soldier, Caesar, wrote of thee;
And thus a just world speaks of thee today.
O little nation, great in fortitude,
Great in all qualities that thrill the soul
And kindle lamps of glory before God,
Thou wouldst not bow the neck to tyranny,
Thou wouldst not kneel before the mailed might
That sought to humble thee; and thy reward—
Of that thy colors speak with eloquence;
Gold for thy coffers robbed, thy harvest fields
Spoiled of their yellow grain by wanton hordes;
Black for thy ruins, lifting ghastly hands
Imploring Heaven's vengeance upon crime;
Crimson, thy blood poured out in hard-fought siege,
Resisting many times thy force of arms,
Crushed 'neath the iron heel of ruthless might,
Undaunted 'mid the flame and reek of strife,
Thou wearest the crown of ruin like a star;
And in that day when earthly deeds are weighed,
And tears are counted by Omniscience,
Then God Himself shall speak with trumpet voice—
Louder than Kaiser's bugles shall He speak:
"Thou borest the greater burden of distress;
Henceforth a crown of glory shall thou wear!"

—From The New York World.

A Red Cross Worker

Among the most famous of England's mansions is Devonshire House, the London home of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, which has been put by its owners at the disposal of the Red Cross Society.

The whole ground floor is now occupied by busy women, who are occupied in preparing material for the hospitals both at home and on the long lines of the battlefields of France and Belgium. Among those who are planning and superintending this work is the Duchess of Devonshire, the daughter of the Marquis of Landsdowne, the great Conservative leader.

The Duke of Devonshire belongs to an old and very rich family. The title goes back to the reign of Henry VIII., and successive dukes have gathered around them treasures of art till it is looked upon as a great privilege to visit Chatsworth, Hardwick or Devonshire House.

But now the Duchess of Devonshire only remembers that she is a kind-hearted woman who is so fortunate as to possess the means of aiding her country's defenders, and by her example and encouragement she is showing all her countrywomen that they can help in one way or other in the stupendous task that in this terrible war confronts the British Red Cross Society. She, from the first, has realized as we in Canada cannot what results in wounds and sickness will follow the many battles that are being and must still be fought. In this merciful work she and many others of the high-born women of Great Britain are proving their true worth.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have two sons and five daughters, so that they must have given far more precious gifts to the cause of their country than Devonshire House.

Women in War

The women of Great Britain are banded together as one great sisterhood in the endeavor to save or preserve life. Hospitals are furnished and the wounded ministered to. The men at the front are supplied, as far as it is possible to do so, with such comforts as are allowed in addition to their equipment. Their wives and families are being provided for and all who have been thrown out of work are being provided with the necessaries of life. Sisters of Charity seldom exhibit greater self-devotion than many women who, till a few weeks ago did not know what toil and privation meant.

But there are those who believe that, not satisfied with trying to save life, women should learn to kill. Among these is the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, who calls upon women to drill and to take their places in the ranks of fighting men.

The advice does not commend itself to women who look with horror on the terrible loss of life that is taking place in Europe. It is not that women are afraid of death. They show every day that they can face suffering and death itself with fortitude. But the purpose of a woman's being is to preserve life. Pity and love are part of her very being as long as she deserves the name of woman. It is true that this very passion of pity has led women in the past to take up arms. When France lay at the feet of the English conqueror, Jean d'Arc cried "I have pity on the fair realm of France," and her pity led her to put herself at the head of her country's army till the invaders were driven out. It was pity for her little brothers that led Madeline Vercheres to protect her home from the savages who would have tortured them and her.

The French Revolution and the Commune proved that when women gave themselves over to the passions of hatred and revenge the result was fatal to themselves and to humanity. Even among the lower animals it is the male who is prepared for war, and it is only in dire extremity that the mother defends her offspring.

The following paragraphs from an article by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will commend themselves to most women who take time to consider the subject. She writes that she "considers the moral immunity of all women in civilized nations from the terrible duty of organized murder is too great a boon to the whole world to be placed in jeopardy by the initiative of the women of any nation.

"That women have a great and important part to play in the nations at all times, and especially when it is undergoing the stress of war, is so evident that at such a crisis as this no one dreams of questioning it. The duly appointed task of replenishing at great cost the manhood of the race is given to many women, and is their invaluable contribution to the stability of the state; upon others is placed the difficult responsibility of feeding, sustaining and protecting the welfare of the young; to others it is given to fight disease and death in hospitals and camps where the sick and wounded are nursed and mended, and all have a part to bear in the great duty imposed upon civilians of carrying on the trade and public business of the country. Technique, courage, resource and hardihood are qualities which war must develop in the women of the nation if it is to be enabled to bear the terrible strain of modern warfare.

"But in all these tasks the essential work of women lies in giving, maintaining and saving the life of their own people, while the main task of men, so long as war—that relic of barbarism—is tolerated in a civilized world, is to destroy the enemy. For that differentiation of function let us be thankful, since it applies to the whole organization of the civilized world. The recognition of women as non-combatants is the one area of sanctuary redeemed from the field of universal slaughter. It is the one foothold left for Peace in the landslide of the humanities. Let us beware lest we destroy it, and so allow the spirits of love, compassion and truth to take flight from our stricken planet. Should women be organized into fighting regiments in one country they will be absorbed into the system of militarism everywhere, and the ultimate result must be a step back into barbarism and darkness, instead of a step forward into civilization and light."

In Canada, women are not only helping at home, but many are making sacrifices for the suffering in the Mother Land. The women of the United States are sharing such labors of love. Let it be the task of all of us to banish from this fair new land of ours the pride, hatred, covetousness and jealousy which, since time began, have resulted in bloodshed. Such a task will need all our resolution and all our courage.

Social Dance—The Princess Alexandra Lodge of the Daughters of England will hold its first social dance of the season at the A. O. U. W. Hall on Yates Street, on October 1, at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

American Society—The regular meeting of the American Society of Victoria will be held in the parlors of the Dominion Hotel, on Monday evening, the 28th instant. The charter membership roll is being held open till after this meeting, and it is hoped that there will be a large addition to the roll at this meeting. The Society is organized principally for social purposes and would like to have every American resident in Victoria among its members.

What to Do to Get Fat and Increase Weight

The Real Cause of Thinness

A Physician's Advice

Most thin people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all bosh to say that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Thin folks are thin because their powers of assimilation are defective. They absorb just enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare those fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body—something, too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power.

For such a condition I always recommend eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe, a patented drug, but is a scientific combination of six of the most effective and powerful flesh building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by D. E. Campbell, Prescription Druggist, and other good druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee of weight increase or money back.

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There is a splendid collection of these garments now on display in the Baby Shop, and assortment such as will readily appeal to the careful purchaser. View these:

Wool Overalls, in sizes 1 to 4 years, at **50¢** to **75¢.**

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Wool Infantees at **25¢** to **$1.00.**

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Sweater Coats, for ages 1 to 2 years, at **$2.25** and **$2.50.** Wool Caps to match at **75¢.**

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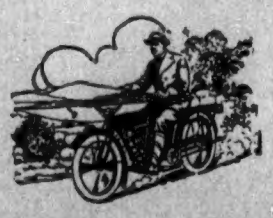

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HIGHLANDERS SCORE SUCCESS IN RUGBY

Soldiers Defeat Welsh Fifteen in Match at the Agricultural Association Grounds—Players in Good Form.

By a score of 11 to 3 the Highlanders' team succeeded in defeating the Welsh representatives yesterday afternoon in the first Rugby match of the local season. The game was played on the Willows ground and, while the conditions were not the best, the new football park, well underdrained and level as a billiard table, made a splendid impression. It is the general opinion that the Agricultural Association's property is destined to become the chief of the city's athletic centres. The play, quite naturally, was not first-class, as it was the initial appearance of the teams, but the form of the winners, as well as that of their plucky opponents, assures some sterling Rugby this Fall, providing the regimental men are not called to the front at an early date.

With the stalwart figures of Heinekey and Ronald Gillespie standing out prominently among their numbers the 50th Regiment's team looked considerably like Victoria's representative fifteen. They entered into the sport with spirit, and by virtue of their greater weight on the forward line, which gave the quarters an occasional chance to show their speed, were able to obtain the best of the argument. While the Welshmen were not as heavy, their heeling in the scrums was better which, to an extent, equalized matters. Still the soldiers were able to assume the aggressive for the most part and the other side's backs had very little chance to give a demonstration of their abilities.

Heinekey was over the line first for the Highlanders. The try was the result of a dribbling rush. The kick was taken by Ronald Gillespie. The angle was difficult and with the heavy and greasy ball, his success was striking.

With five points against them the Welshmen opened the second half with determination. For a time they held their own, struggling desperately to break through the opposing defence without much success. Finally, however, Thomas, who played wing three-quarter for the visitors, received a pass with a fairly good opportunity for a run. He was equal to the task and, after eluding several of his opponents, carried the ball behind. Thomas failed to convert.

From this on the game was in the Highlanders' hands. They kept pounding away on the Welshmen's defence. Plenty of openings were made but, as a rule, there was someone on hand to save. The three-quarters found it difficult to hold the ball. The whistle sounded frequently for "knock-ons," and scrums marked every few minutes of play. Eventually Meredith managed to throw himself across the line carrying a number of the other side with him. Heinekey failed in the kick.

On the resumption of play the soldiers took up the aggressive again. There was another period of stubborn resistance. The Welshmen's blocking tactics were overcome once more before the finish, Hudson being responsible. He was the right wing three-quarter and, on receiving a pass close to the line, was able to gain the necessary ground. Donald Gillespie was not as successful with the kick on this occasion.

It is understood that a return match is to be arranged.

LEAGUE BASEBALL RESULTS

National

At Boston—First game: Chicago, 2; Boston, 6. Second game: Chicago, 3; Boston, 12.

At New York—First game: Pittsburg, 2; New York, 4. Second game: Pittsburg, 4; New York, 2.

At Philadelphia—First game: Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 10. Second game: Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 7.

At Brooklyn—First game: St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Second game: St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 0.

League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	85	56	.603
New York	78	65	.545
St. Louis	77	68	.532
Chicago	75	71	.514
Philadelphia	72	74	.493
Brooklyn	70	75	.482
Pittsburg	63	80	.441
Cincinnati	57	89	.390

American

At Chicago—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 3.

At Cleveland—First game: Washington, 4; Cleveland, 5. Second game: Washington, 6; Cleveland, 0.

At Detriot—First game: New York, 3; Detroit, 6. Second game: New York, 4; Detroit, 3.

At St. Louis—First game: Boston, 1; St. Louis, 4. Second game, Boston, 4; St. Louis, 6.

League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	94	49	.658
Boston	86	57	.601
Detroit	77	59	.566
Washington	76	59	.524
Chicago	67	78	.462
New York	65	78	.455
St. Louis	65	78	.455
Cleveland	46	100	.315

Federal

At Brooklyn—First game: Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Second game: Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3 (called fifth, darkness).

At Pittsburg—Indianapolis, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

At Baltimore—First game: St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 6. Second game: St. Louis, 1; Baltimore, 1 (called seventh, darkness).

At Buffalo—Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 3.

League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	81	62	.566
Indianapolis	80	62	.560
Baltimore	73	66	.525
Buffalo	73	67	.521
Brooklyn	72	69	.511
Kansas City	65	78	.455
St. Louis	62	80	.437
Pittsburg	59	79	.428

Coast

At San Francisco—Venice, 6; Oakland, 1 (eleven innings).

At Portland—Mission-Portland, postponed, wet grounds.

League Standing

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Portland	98	71	.567
San Francisco	99	82	.546
Venice	96	83	.536
Los Angeles	99	85	.533
Mission	79	102	.432
Oakland	70	109	.310

RACES AT WILLOWS OFF OWING TO RAIN

Owing to the rain which made the track altogether too soft for safe riding or driving the promoters were forced to call off the motor car and cycle races scheduled to be held at the Willows Track yesterday afternoon. The promoters of this sport have been in decidedly bad luck, rain having interfered with their events two Saturdays running, but they are not squelched yet and will go ahead with their plans for another meet on Thanksgiving Day. In this connection Mr. E. J. Cameron stated yesterday, "If it does not snow we will put on the Thanksgiving Day races with the best programme ever offered the local sporting public."

CHAMPION WALKER IS UNABLE TO WIN RACES

Goulding Has Grievance Against Amateur Union—Always Beaten by Handicaps

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 24.—George Goulding, world's champion walker, has always been a good loser as well as a good winner, but his right to claim a grievance after the result of the two-mile handicap walk at the Exhibition games is justified.

The Olympic champion never walked better in his life, yet he secured a paltry third for his superb efforts.

Handicaps should not be arranged to enable a scratch man to win easily, but it is rather killing the enthusiasm of the world's best pedestrian when he finds that he is beaten after he makes his very best try for honors.

Goulding sprinted for a whole half-mile, and otherwise worked hard to win, but it was no use. Because of his prowess, there are no more open walking events, and the handicaps are so arranged that he cannot possibly win, all of which represents a pretty tough proposition for Goulding.

George declares that he cannot walk any faster than he is doing, and says that he will retire unless he receives better treatment at the hands of the Athletic Union officials.

At Los Angeles—San Francisco, 3; Los Angeles, 4 (fourteen innings).

PORTLAND ASKS FOR HOCKEY FRANCHISE

American City Will Probably Be Admitted to League—Westminster Players to Be Transferred.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 26.—Portland's formal application for a franchise in the Pacific Coast Hockey Association was received today by Frank Patrick, president of the association. That the application will receive favorable consideration, which practically means that the Oregon city will take its place in international hockey this season, is the opinion expressed by the league president.

The annual meeting of the league will be held in October, probably at Portland, in order to give the game a good send-off there. It is the intention to transfer, with probably one exception, all of the New Westminster players of last season to Portland. One of the number, possibly Hugh Lehman, the star goalkeeper, will manage the American club.

The season will open about December 15, the same schedules as last year being played, with two games each week. In the Spring, the winners of the Eastern league will come West to play the Coast champions for the world's championship.

WESTS HAVE ACTIVE SPORT SEASON AHEAD

Athletic Organization of Victoria West Will Hold Informal Banquet Tomorrow Evening.

Tomorrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, the Victoria West Athletic Association will hold an informal banquet in their club rooms, Catherine Street. This will be their opening social gathering of the season and a large attendance is expected. No admission will be charged, and any person in the city who is at all interested in athletics will be given a hearty welcome. After the repast a short social programme will be rendered. In this Mr. Mark L. Harby has kindly promised to assist, and it is also likely Mr. Jock McIville, the clever Scotch comedian, will be on hand. Messrs. Jack Youson, S. Davis, Plump, J. Ord, J. Corkle and other talented members will also do their share. "Smokes" in profusion will be provided. A most enjoyable evening is anticipated.

Last year the Victoria West boys had a most successful season, making many improvements to their club. They added a large comfortable dressing room, with twenty-four lockers and hot and cold shower baths in connection. The reading room was repainted and made very comfortable, while the whole of the exterior of the building was repainted. With these improvements and added facilities the present management is entering upon a vigorous campaign to secure a larger membership than ever before; and look for this coming season to be the most active and successful in the club's history.

Already three football teams have been entered in the city football leagues, while basketball teams are in course of organization. It is the intention to start a house basketball league in the near future. On Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons the floor of the gymnasium will be given over to the roller skaters, which branch of sport was very popular last season. More attention than ever will be given this year to boxing, wrestling, tumbling, handball and indoor baseball. The green and white shirts appear to have a busy season ahead of them, and assuredly deserve the support of all, in the western portion of the city.

Daughters of Pity—The monthly meeting of the Daughters of Pity will be held in the Y. W. C. A. rest room on Monday (tomorrow) at 3:00 p.m.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL IS OPENED IN CITY

Results of Matches Pretty Much as Expected—Return of Game Tendered Warm Welcome Despite Rain.

Senior Results

Sir Jonn Jackson's, 2; Thistles, 0.
Victoria Wests, 5; James Bays, 1.

League Standing

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Victoria Wests	1	0	0	2
Sir John Jackson's	1	0	0	2
Thistles	0	1	0	0
James Bays	0	1	0	0

Intermediate Results

Fairfields, 5; Victoria Wests, 0.
Empires, 5; Civic Service, 1.
C. P. R., 2; Oak Bays, 0.

League Standing

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
C. P. R.	1	0	0	2
Fairfields	1	0	0	2
Empires	1	0	0	2
Victoria Wests	0	1	0	0
Oak Bays	0	1	0	0
Civic Service	0	1	0	0

Under rather unfavorable weather conditions the 1914-'15 league football season opened in Victoria yesterday but, despite a downpour of rain, good crowds aurned out to witness several of the matches and everything considered—the bad weather, and the fact that so many of the sport's adherents are on military service—the event was signalized by a splendid demonstration of welcome on the part of followers of the game.

The senior league results went to bear out pre-season predictions, although the Thistles hardly showed the form expected of them. This was one of the outstanding developments of the day's round, the fact that the Scotsmen failed to live up to the hopes of their backers. They fielded a "patchy" team, strong in some positions but decidedly weak in others, and unless several of their players show a lot of improvement they will have to make changes if they are to keep up in the running with their rivals. The performance of the Jacksons, on the other hand, quite justified all the "nice things" that have been said of them. They opposed to the Thistles a team strong in all departments and beautifully balanced. Another point revealed very clearly was the superb effectiveness of the Victoria Wests' defence, which had much to do with the defeat of the James Bays. On their showing yesterday Bob Whyte and Gerard Bolton are as capable a pair of backs as ever played together in the city. And not alone in defence did the Wests display skill; the work of their half-backs was excellent, Jimmy Pettierew being possibly the best man on the field, and their forwards were dangerous whenever they got the ball. The Bays were beaten decisively but, in extenuation, it may be said that they were more affected by the heaviness of the ground than their opponents, not being so adept at long-kicking tactics and, with more practice and perhaps some shifting in their line-up, they may be expected to give a much better account of themselves before the season is very far advanced.

Thistles vs. Jacksons

The foregoing must not be taken to mean that the Thistles played poor football in their match with Sir John Jackson's at Beacon Hill. They had too many stars in their ranks for that, and not infrequently were pressing hard, but poor passing at critical moments cost them dear. Their one real opening for a goal came in the first half, following a spirited attack by Muir and McDougall. Muir took the kick but his effort was just a trifle wide and the ball struck the post with a resounding thud and rebounded into goal-tender Thoburn's hands.

For the first fifteen minutes or so, while the footing was fairly good, play was about even and there was apparently little to choose between the teams. When the rain began to come down in earnest, however, the superior team-play of the Jacksons and their control of the slippery ball gave them a clear advantage, and they were on the aggressive the greater part of the time from then on. No doubt, too, the fact that the Thistles did not play together well made it impossible for them to hold the fast pace they had set at the start.

The Jacksons scored their first goal a few minutes from half-time. The left wing carried the ball down the field and a fierce rally around the Thistles' goal resulted in a corner. F. Kerley, taking the kick, dropped the ball right in the goal-mouth and Nichol headed it in. The score was rather lucky as the ball caroomed off Archie Muir after leaving Nichol, which unexpected intervention fooled Goal-Tender Rodger completely.

The Jacksons continued on the aggressive from the commencement of the second half and it was not long before they added their second goal. This time Douglas and Hill engineered the play, Hill capping it with a pretty kick into the net. A couple of corners were given by the Thistles during the latter part of the game but, although they were very dangerous once or twice, the Jacksons were unable to penetrate the defence of the Scotsmen again. The Thistles rallied towards the close and rushed desperately without being able, however, to get in far enough to worry the opposition custodian.

As has been said, the Jacksons' team-play was splendid and in no respect were they found lacking. From goal out they bore the stamp of "class." Blendall, Nichol, Douglas and Hill were perhaps the pick of the lot. On the Thistles' side the only forward who distinguished himself was Archie Muir. The halves gave good service, although Newlands was a little slow for his position, but the backs were the main strength of the team. In Thomas, who partnered Taylor in this division, the Thistles appear to have "uncovered" a rattling good man.

The teams:

Sir John Jackson—Goal, Thoburn; backs, Sheriff and A. Kerley; half-backs, Niven, Blendall and Allan; forwards, F. Kerley, Nichol, Hill, Tunnycliffe and Douglas.

Thistles—Rodger; Thomson, Taylor; Jardine, Newlands, Brown; Caskie, Allan, Curdie, Muir and McDougall.

Referee, Mr. Allen.

Forthcomng Dance—The Ladies' Auxiliary and the St. Andrew's Society will hold a dance in the A. O. F. Hall, on Monday, October 12. Mrs. Ridgard's orchestra will supply the music.

INTERMEDIATE FOOTBALL

Empires Fancied in Intermediate League—Wests Unfortunate in Being Without Several Players

At the Central Park yesterday afternoon the Empires defeated the Civic Service in the intermediate football series by a score of 5 to 1. Following a lot of end-to-end play, the Empires opened the scoring ten minutes from the start, Woods, their outside right, kicking the goal. Bridges, of the Civic Service, equalized a minute or two before the interval. In the second half the Empires quickly settled down to work and had it pretty well all their own way. Pike (2), J. Cummings and Lane scored their other four goals. For the Civic Service Northcott, in goal, brought off some splendid clearances, while Bigwood, at half-back, and Bridges, inside left, were very conspicuous. As a result of their showing, the Empires are strongly fancied in the intermediate league.

The Victoria West intermediates were unfortunate in being without the services of four or five of their players in their match with the Fairfields at the Heywood Avenue grounds, which was won by the latter 5 to 0. Under the circumstances, they did well, holding their opponents scoreless for the first twenty minutes and never giving up until the final whistle blew. At half-time the score was 2 to 0. The scorers were: R. Rea (2), Richards (1) and Creighton (2). One of the goals was scored from a penalty.

By a score of 2 to 0, the newly-organized C. P. R. team celebrated its advent into the intermediate league with a victory over the Oak Bays at Beacon Hill. The C. P. R. players put up a dashing, clever game and clearly outclassed their opponents, although the latter did not show up badly at all. Douglas Fletcher scored in the first half and Campbell in the second.

Junior Tennis

The finals of the British Columbia junior tennis championships which were to have been held yesterday on the courts of the Victoria Tennis Club will be played some day this week if weather permits. The rain of yesterday, of course, necessitated the postponement.

WESTS DECISIVELY BEAT JAMES BAYS

Soccer Football Match at Oak Bay Won by Green-Shirts, Who Display Excellent Form in All Departments.

The senior soccer football match between the Victoria Wests and James Bays at Oak Bay, yesterday afternoon, was too one-sided to be very interesting, as the score of 5 goals to 1 in favor of the Wests shows. The weather conditions were not conducive to a very scientific display, as the ground was very slippery, and the ball, being heavy and greasy, made the shooting of the best of them rather erratic at times. The Wests, however, showed good combination and played a consistently aggressive game throughout, keeping their opponents on the defensive for the most part.

After the first few minutes of the game, in which there was nothing very interesting to record, the Wests getting warmed up, soon showed that they had the greater dash and initiative in their play, and it was not long before they were keeping the other side busy defending their goal, which was several times in jeopardy from some close shots. None of them took effect, however, until thirty minutes of the first half had gone, when Pettierew found the net for the first time for the Wests with a long, low shot.

Soon after the ball had been put in play again, Hine, for the Bays, did a fine piece of work, bringing the ball at his feet from near the centre of the field to within close shooting distance and was unfortunate in just missing the shot. The Wests now played up with redoubled vigor, and made repeated rushes right up to the Bays' home territory, but the ball being by now very greasy, accurate shooting was by no means easy, and shot after shot failed to reach the net. Desperate efforts were being made to increase the score before half-time, but without result.

After the change of ends there was little change in the play from the spectators' point of view. The Wests kept bringing the ball time after time into their opponents' quarters, and kept Lomas busy saving time after time in quick succession, but it was twenty minutes before the second goal was credited to them from a nice shot by Baker.

The Bays now seemed to put a little more ginger into their play and took the ball with a rush into dangerous proximity of the Wests' goal, but the combination of the defence was too much for them, and the green-shirted forwards again getting possession of the ball, took it back the length of the field, where Youson, taking a neat pass from the left, booted it in for the third goal, a piece of play which was repeated two minutes afterwards when Sheritt became responsible for goal number four. The rain now came down harder than ever, and both sides seemed to be a bit tired and their efforts rather spasmodic. The Wests made a good many futile shots from time to time, when Hine, getting possession of the ball, made another fine dribble down the field at great speed, and saved his side from a shut-out with a good shot into the Victoria West net. The Bays seemed to be no longer capable of any sustained effort, and their goal repeatedly became a target for the opposing forwards, who, however, failed to find it again until just before the final whistle, when, from a throw-up by the referee just in front of goal, the ball was hustled in by the West forwards for the last time, leaving them victorious by 5 goals to 1.

A feature of the game was the fine defensive play of Bob Whyte, whose kicking was marvellously accurate, considering the state of the ground, while for the other side, Hine distinguished himself with a number of good runs, which might have been more useful if he had been better backed up.

The line-up was as follows: James Bays: Goal, Lomas; backs, Breadner and Gregg; half-backs, Pilkington, Adam and Menzies; forwards, Thomas, Heyland, Hine, Pailthorpe and Totty; reserve, Griffith.

Victoria Wests—Goal, Robertson, backs, Bolton and Whyte; half-backs, Stewart, Pettierew and Okell; forwards, E. McDiarmid, Prevost, Youson, Sheritt and Baker.

Referee: H. A. Goward.

Linesmen: Hause and Youson.

LEADERS CONTINUE TO WIN IN OLD COUNTRY

Manchester City and Sheffield Wednesday Win Matches in First Division of English Football—Complete Results.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 26.—The following are the results of today's scheduled football games played on the grounds of the first mentioned club:

First Division

Blackburn Rovers, 2; Bolton Wanderers, 2. Brandford City, 1; Middlesbro, 1. Burnley, 2; Newcastle United, 0. Chelsea, 1; Sheffield United, 1. Everton, 0; Aston Villa, 0. Manchester City, 3; Tottenham Hotspurs, 1. Notts County, 4; Manchester United, 2. Sheffield Wednesday, 6; Bradford, 0. Sunderland, 1; Oldham Athletic, 2. West Bromwich, 4; Liverpool, 0.

Second Division

Arsenal, 3; Hull, 1. Birmingham, 1; Wolverhampton Wanderers, 2. Blackpool, 0; Preston Northend, 3; Bristol City, 1; Leicester Fosse, 0. Bury, 4; Notts Forest, 2. Clapton Orient, 2; Leeds, 0. Grimsby, 1; Glossop, 0. Huddersfield Town, 1; Barnsley, 0. Lincoln City, 2; Fulham, 1. Derby, 1; Stockport County, 0.

Southern League

Gallingham, 2; Luton Town, 4. Brighton and Hove Albion, 2; Exeter, 1. Crystal Palace, 0; Cardiff City, 3; Norwich City, 0; Portsmouth, 0. Westham United, 1; Swindon, 2. Plymouth Argyle, 1; Southend United, 0. Watford, 2; Queens Park, 2. Millwall Athletic, 2; Northampton, 1. Southampton, 2; Bristol Rovers, 1. Reading, 4; Croydon Common, 1.

Rummage Sale—The Anti-Tuberculosis Society will hold a rummage sale on Tuesday, October 6, opening at 12 noon, and continuing on Wednesday also. It will be held in the Scott Building, corner of Hillside Avenue and Douglas Street. Any person who can contribute clothing, furniture or any house furnishings, etc., please telephone 754.

NOTICE

All former Shooting Privileges cancelled on Section 1, Esquimalt District, known as Colwood Farm. All trespassers will be prosecuted.

(Signed) A. E. WALE.

G. Grassby
GUN & RIFLE MAKER
Victoria, B.C.
High-Class Gun Repairing

Football Supplies

English Football Boots, made of best quality leather. All sizes. Prices per pair $5.00, $4.25, $4.00, $3.50 and....**$3.00**
Boys' Football Boots, per pair.....**$2.75**
Football Shin Guards, per pair 75c and.....**50c**
Footballs—Regulation size, made of best quality leather, each $5.00, $4.50 and **$4.00**
Children's Footballs, each $3.00, $2.50, $2.00, $1.75, $1.50 and **$1.25**
Also a complete line of uniforms. Special prices to clubs.

Peden Bros.
1321 Government Street. Phone 817

INTERNATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY
Suits—$17.50—Overcoats
1124 GOVERNMENT STREET

Another Victoria Man Wins a Victory at Last by Using Indian Herb Extract

Would Sooner Part With a Little Money Than Suffer Worse Than War—Motoneer B.C.E.R.R., City

Francis, Ave., Victoria, B. C.
April 3, 1914.

Mr. Fitzpatrick,
810 Cook St.

When I started your Indian Herb Cure I promised you a reference if it helped me. Well, I am pleased to say it has cured my bronchitis and asthma. Previous to taking it I lost a lot of time and sleep, couldn't walk any distance owing to the shortness of breath, but now, after taking a few treatments, I am a new man, and life is a pleasure, and I will highly recommend it to any one as a cure for bronchitis and asthma. I am

Yours sincerely,
JOHN PRESTON,

Sufferers wishing an interview will be supplied with full information, at my residence between the hours of 2:30 p.m. and 5 p.m.

The FINE ART *of* DRESS

WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

The Men's and Young Men's Clothing Centre **W. & J. Wilson** 1217-1219-1221 Government St. and Trounce Ave.

See the New Brocaded Top Dorothy's at $6.00 Pair

Gordons Limited

739 Yates Street Phone 1391

"Dorothy Dodd" Ladies' Boots

See the New Brocaded Top Dorothy's at $6.00 Pair

Boots of Fashion's Approved Designs

GORDONS LTD

Dorothy Dodd footwear delightfully meets the requirements of the new Fall modes in dress.

Fashion has decreed that skirts shall be shorter. All the more reason why you should buy Dorothy Dodd shoes, the shoes of beauty, of smartest style; the shoes that individually answer your own particular needs.

Dorothy Dodd footwear—the footwear of youthfulness. Whenever you wear Dorothy Dodd shoes you have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that your footwear is absolutely correct.

Whatever your place of residence, whatever your station in life, there is a pair of Dorothy Dodd shoes to please you.

All the best styles in the world are blended in Dorothy Dodd shoes, and your own needs are just as carefully met as if the shoes had been made to your own order.

We invite you to see the new Fall styles. The showing is particularly excellent and comprehensive.

Special Range From $5.00 to $6.00

Some Specials at $6.00

We also have a fine stock of Ladies' and Misses' Bedroom and Boudoir Slippers at lowest prices.

Misses' and Children's Footwear at Popular Prices

We specialize in Children's Footwear. At present we have the finest stock of Children's Footwear in this city. A visit will convince you. Only the finest brands find room in this important department.

Shoes For Baby

Made with soft soles in all wanted colors. Button or lace. Per pair 75c

Moccassins, in buff, blue and brown. Price, per pair 60c

Button and Lace Boots, made with hard soles, black and chocolate. Price, per pair, $1.00 to $1.50

Tots' Shoes, made with light or heavy soles in black patent leather, Russian calf and gun-metal leather. Sizes 7 to 10½. Prices from $1.50 to $2.00

Little Girls' Shoes in all leathers; sizes from 8 to 10½. Prices from, per pair, $2.00 to $2.50

Misses' Shoes

We have a very large and varied stock of Misses' Shoes for all occasions. Whether you require shoes for school, for dress wear or party slippers, we are in the best position to fill your needs. Prices from per pair, $2.25 to $3.00

A Special Line of the Famous Classic Skuffer Shoes has just arrived. They are made from heavy waterproof stock, extending soles and flat heels. We guarantee every pair to give genuine satisfaction. Sizes 5 to 10½.

Mary Jane Slippers in girls' sizes.

You cannot afford brain-befogging headaches.

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

stop them in quick time and clear your head. They do not contain either phenacetin, acetanilid, morphine, opium or any other dangerous drug. 25c. a box at your Druggist's. 121

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

HOTEL TURPIN

647 Powell St. at Market, San Francisco, Cal.
F. L. & A. W. TURPIN, Proprietors
European Plan. Rooms without Bath, $1.00 upward
Rooms with Private Bath $2.00 upward
Auto-bus meets all trains and steamers

The Daily Colonist

WAR MAP OF EUROPE

With Map of the World on Reverse Side

Per **25c** Copy

Mailed to any part of Canada, Great Britain or United States, 35c.

The Map is printed in five colors, size 36 x 28½ inches. Contains pertinent statistics of the contending powers, with analysis of conditions leading up to the present struggle.

The War Map Is Now on Sale at the Circulation Department of The Daily Colonist Office

HILL INTERESTS MAY DISPOSE OF LINER

Report Current That C. P. R. Is Negotiating for Transfer of Minnesota—Handicapped by Withdrawal of Boats.

It is altogether probable, providing that a satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at between the companies concerned, that the great Hill liner Minnesota, which is now lying idle on Puget Sound, will in the near future be operating in the Canadian Pacific service between Vancouver, Victoria and the Orient. Many rumors have been current recently regarding the disposition of the Minnesota, but nothing definite has evolved.

It is now reported in shipping circles that negotiations have been opened between Montreal and St. Paul, the outcome of which may result in the transfer of the giant liner to the C.P.R. either by sale or charter.

At the present moment the C.P.R. transpacific service is non-existent, all the vessels of the fleet having been requisitioned by the British Admiralty for naval service.

Pacific Trade Affected

Through this fact, considerable Oriental business is being lost to the greatest Canadian transportation concern, and in the event of the war being prolonged, the tremendous trade that has been built up by the C.P.R. must inevitably be diverted to other channels.

Capt. Beetham in East

Captain E. Beetham, R.N.R., marine superintendent of the C.P.R. transpacific service, with headquarters at Vancouver, recently left for Montreal, and it is presumed that his mission has some connection with the report that the C.P.R. are contemplating taking over a large steamship to maintain some semblance of service on the Pacific. In the event of the Minnesota being taken over by the C.P.R. it is more than probable that she would be operated, temporarily at any rate, under American registry. This would preclude any possibility of her being chartered by the Admiralty

Is Huge Carrier

The Minnesota would be a splendid cargo carrier for the C.P.R., as she has capacity for 32,000 measurement tons. She has accommodation for 150 saloon passengers, but this accommodation could easily be increased. Following her return from the Orient the Great Northern Steamship Company announced that the next sailing of the Minnesota from Seattle had been indefinitely postponed.

STRONG COMPETITOR FOR GERMAN TRADE

Greece in the Market for Second-Hand Tonnage—Recent Shipping Sales

Greece is now coming forward as a competitor for German shipping trade. That country, which of recent years has bought up a large quantity of second-hand tonnage, is again in the market for more. It is understood that Greek owners are negotiating for several steamers now laid up in England.

A steamer building on the Tyne for British account, to lift 8,600 tons deadweight, has been sold for over £60,000. She will have engines 28 in., 46 in. and 75 in. by 51 in. stroke, and dimensions of 405 ft. by 53.6 by 28 ft. moulded, and is expected to be ready for delivery shortly.

Knight Bachelor, British steel steamer, 7,264 tons gross, 4,639 net, built this year at Glasgow, and owned by the Knight Steamship Company, Ltd. (Messrs. Greenshields, Cowie & Company), Liverpool, has been sold to the Federal Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., London.

Thames, 5,621 tons gross, 3,033 net, built and engined at Glasgow in 1890, and owned by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, London, has been sold to Scotch buyers.

Kola, British steel steamer, 1,205 tons gross, 513 net, built and engined at Glasgow in 1890, and owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., London, is reported sold to Eastern buyers for about £2,500.

Seneca, iron steamer, 2,729 tons gross, 1,912 net, built at Chester, Pa., in 1884, and owned by the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, New York, has been sold to the Luckenbach Steamship Company, New York.

Kentra Was Replaced

No official advices have been received here as yet of the sailing of the steamship Kentra from New York with a steel cargo for British Columbia. She was originally posted to sail, but, to avoid the high war risk, the Maple Leaf Line decided to send out the Norwegian steamer Arna in her place.

COLONIST SHIPPING GUIDE

Ocean Steamships.

To Arrive.

Talthybius, from Liverpool	Sept. 26
Seattle Maru, from Orient	Oct. 1
Historian, from Liverpool	Oct. 4
Monteagle, from Orient	Oct. 7
Yokohama Maru, from Orient	Oct. 7
Empress of India, from Orient	Oct. 8
Den of Airlie, from Orient	Oct. 15
Niagara, from Sydney	Oct. 13
Mexico Maru, from Orient	Oct. 16
Merionethshire, from Orient	Oct. 20
Awa Maru, from Orient	Oct. 22
Monteagle, from Orient	Oct. 24
Cardiganshire, from London	Oct. 30
Chicago Maru, from Orient	Oct. 30
Arna, from New York	Sept. 30

In Port.

H. M. S. Shearwater	Esquimalt
C. S. Restorer	Esquimalt

To Sail

Panama Maru, for Orient	Sept. 29
Makura, for Australia	Sept. 30
Teucer, for Orient	Sept. 30
Seattle Maru, for Orient	Oct. 13
Empress of India	Oct. 15
Monteagle	Oct. 24
Niagara, for Australia	Oct. 28

Sailed

Awa Maru, for Orient	Aug. 11
Chicago Maru, for Orient	Aug. 18
Monteagle, for Orient	Aug. 19
Empress of India, for Orient	Aug. 22
Shidzuoka Maru, for Orient	Aug. 26
Aki Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 11
Tacoma Maru, for Orient	Sept. 15
Panama Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 17
Aki Maru, for Orient	Sept. 22
Sado Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 24
Natal, for Vancouver	Sept. 26
Makura, for Vancouver	Sept. 28

Sailing Vessels Coming On

Birkdale, Br bark, from Cardiff, 90 days out
Carrier Dove, Am. schr. from ..... Brisbane
Columbia, Am. schr. from ..... Delaverry

Sailing Vessels Out

Imberhorne, Ram. ship, for ..... Cape Town
Kohala, Am. barkentine, for ..... West Coast

Coastwise Sailings

TO VANCOUVER—Princess Mary, 10:30 a.m.; Princess Charlotte, daily, 8 p.m.; Princess Alice, daily, 11:45 p.m.

TO SEATTLE—Princess Adelaide, daily, 4:30 p.m.; Sol Duc, 11 a.m., daily, except Sundays.

TO CLAYOQUOT — Princess Maquinna, Wednesdays, 11 a.m.

SS. MINNESOTA

The disposal of which is causing considerable speculation in Coast shipping circles

CRACK BOATS TO CONTINUE SERVICE

President and Governor Will Maintain Present Schedule Until Withdrawn for Annual Overhaul in January.

R. P. Rithet & Co., agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, do not anticipate any change in the schedule of the steamships President and Governor before January next. These finely-equipped passenger vessels have become so popular with the traveling public that the company heads are of the opinion that it would be bad policy to replace them with smaller steamers until such time as they will have to be withdrawn for annual overhaul.

It was early in the Summer that the Pacific Coast Company placed the President and Governor in the direct service between San Diego, San Pedro, San Francisco, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, and throughout the season crowded lists of passengers have been the rule on both the north and southbound passages. For the next month it is anticipated that travel will be somewhat lighter than usual, but with the approach of the California Winter season, the boats will again be carrying capacity lists. The first of the crack boats will be taken off the run during January and laid up at Seattle for her annual overhaul. This operation will occupy about two weeks when the other vessel will be given attention at the shipyards. During this period it is expected that the steamer Umatilla and the City of Puebla will maintain the San Francisco-Victoria service.

After being overhauled, the President and the Governor will again be placed in the Victoria-California service. Information has been received by the local agents that the steamship President, Captain Zeh, sailed from San Francisco yesterday afternoon with a big list of passengers for Victoria. She is due to arrive at the Outer Docks at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

ON WINTER SCHEDULE

C. P. R. Gulf Steamers Leave Port Today on New Time Table

Commencing today, the steamers of the British Columbia Coast service will inaugurate the Winter schedule. The Princess Victoria will sail for Vancouver at 1:45 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. The Princess Charlotte will sail at 5:30 p.m. for Seattle. She is to be temporarily withdrawn for overhaul, and during her absence the schedule will be maintained by the Princess Adelaide.

The 10:30 a.m. sailing from this port for Vancouver has been cancelled, and also the 2 p.m. sailing from Vancouver to Victoria.

The steamers Princess Alice and Princess Mary will take the midnight sailings out of Victoria and Vancouver.

CORWIN IS FLOATED

Karluk Relief Steamer Gets Off Reef and Proceeds to Nome

SEATTLE, Sept. 26.—The Karluk relief steamer Corwin, which struck an uncharted reef off Capt Douglas about half way between Nome and Teller, last Saturday afternoon, has been floated and is on her way to Nome.

The United States revenue cutter Bear and Capt. Thomas Ross and the Nome life-saving crew assisted in the efforts to free the Corwin by lightering her cargo.

Wireless dispatches from the Bear stated that the vessel is on her way to Nome. The extent of the steamer's damage, if she received any from her mishap, has not been learned.

The Corwin was returning from a cruise to Wrangell and Herald Islands, where she went in search of the eight men from the steamer Karluk who were lost on the ice last Winter.

SAILINGS ARE REVISED

Allan Line Makes Announcement Regarding Disposition of Steamers in Atlantic Services

Owing to the Aleatian, Calgarian, Victorian, Ionian and Corsican having been taken over by the Imperial Government, the Allan Line announce that the Pretorian and Numidian will, for the remainder of the St. Lawrence season, run in the Montreal-Glasgow service. These vessels have been running to United States ports for several years, newer ships having replaced them on the Montreal route.

With the Scandinavian the company will maintain the Glasgow-Montreal service; the Hesperian, Tunisian, Grampian and Scotian will sail in the Liverpool-Montreal service, and the Corinthian and Sicilian on the London-Montreal service. The Sardinian and Pomeranian will provide the sailings in the Boston-Glasgow service, and the Carthaginian and Mongolian will operate on the Philadelphia-Glasgow service. The last sailing of the Allan Line from Montreal this season will be the Sicilian on November 22.

MONTROSE ASHORE

NANTES, France, Sept. 26.—The British steamer Montrose, from Quebec, is ashore in the River Loire, with her stokehold full of water.

The Montrose's captain is the ill-fated H. G. Kendall, in command of the Empress of Ireland when she was run down and sunk in the lower St. Lawrence last May, with a loss of more than 1,000 lives.

ENGINEER APPOINTED TO PRINCESS IRENE

James Wallace Leaves for Dumbarton to Watch Installation of Turbines on New C. P. R. Boat

Mr. James Wallace, the popular chief engineer of the C.P.R. steamer Princess Victoria, left here by the afternoon boat yesterday for Dumbarton, where he will watch the installation of the powerful geared-turbines aboard the new C.P.R. steamship Princess Irene. Mr. Wallace will remain on the Clyde until the Princess Irene is completed, when he will come out with her as chief engineer.

Mr. J. A. Heritage, formerly chief engineer of the Princess Charlotte, is now at Dumbarton, standing by the steamer Princess Margaret, which is nearing the steam-trial stage.

STILL HURRYING HOME

Liners Philadelphia and Minnehaha Carry Large Lists From England to New York

The American Line steamship Philadelphia, from Liverpool September 19, is reported to have reached New York yesterday, with 530 first-class cabin and 145 third-class passengers.

The Atlantic Transport steamship Minnehaha, from London September 19, with 162 first-class passengers, is due at New York tomorrow.

NIPPON LINES ARE SECURING BUSINESS

All Available Accommodation on the Liner Sado Maru Snapped Up Before She Reached Coast.

Long before she arrived from the Orient every berth was sold out on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Sado Maru for her return trip to the Far East. The Sado Maru has only just arrived on the Sound from Victoria, and the local agents are already refusing bookings. It is understood that a total of 402 passengers have been booked, 32 first cabin, 20 second cabin and 250 in the steerage.

The majority of the steerage passengers will board the Sado Maru at Victoria when she touches here from Seattle on October 6. It is estimated that 100 have booked passages from Vancouver and 75 from Victoria, making a total of 175 who will mount the gangway at the Outer Docks.

The business that is now being handled by the Japanese steamship companies is phenomenal. The reason for this state of affaire is the withdrawal of the entire fleet of Canadian Pacific steamships for Admiralty service. Under the circumstances, the Japanese lines operating between Puget Sound, British Columbia and the Orient are reaping a rich harvest. In addition to her capacity passenger list, the Sado Maru will also take out a full cargo of wheat, flour, lumber and general freight.

Panama Maru Full Up

The vessels of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are also carrying capacity passenger lists and full cargoes, and it is claimed that no space is available aboard the liner Panama Maru, which is the next vessel of the fleet to sail from this port for the Orient. The Japanese liner Yokohama Maru, Captain Machida, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, sailed from Yokohama on September 23 with a large list of passengers and a valuable cargo of Oriental freight.

On her last outward voyage the Yokohama Maru was swept by a typhoon, which put her two days behind schedule at Yokohama.

Cunarders Chartered

Three large transatlantic liners recently arrived on the St. Lawrence to transport troops to Europe. The Saxonia and Ivernia, of the Cunard Line, went to Montreal, and the Lapland, of the Red Star Line, to Quebec.

ALEXANDRIA CANNOT SECURE REGISTRY

American Department Dealing With Unique Shipping Case—Investigating Robert Dollar Incident.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Recognising that an important precedent for the future will be involved, officials of the Department of Commerce, it was learned today, have not yet approved the application for the change from German to American registry of the steamship Sacramento, owned by the Southern Pacific Company, but formerly known as the Alexandria, of the Kosmos line, a German concern.

State Department officials are being consulted before the application is granted. Thus far changes in registry have been almost entirely those in which the ownership of vessels has continued in the hands of Americans. In the case of the Alexandria, however, a prize court may eventually have to pass upon whether or not the transfer is bona-fide.

Robert Dollar Case

The case of the Robert Dollar, an American-owned vessel, which attempted to change from British to American registry while at Rio de Janeiro, is still a matter of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Brazil, notwithstanding the fact that the owner withdrew his application for a change and sailed the vessel under her original flag.

The American Government is desirous of knowing why the provisional registry granted by the American Consul at Rio de Janeiro was not immediately recognized, as this case also may constitute a precedent on the attitude of neutral governments.

Change in Schedule

EFFECTIVE MONDAY, SEPT. 28

SS. "SOL DUC"

Will leave Victoria at 11 a. m. for Port Angeles, Dungeness, Port Williams, Port Townsend and Seattle. Returning will arrive Victoria 9 p. m.

SS. IROQUOIS

Will be withdrawn from Seattle route Sept. 26, until further notice.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent
1234 Government Street Phone 456

Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

420 Hibben-Bone Building
Agents for

Harrison Direct Line

SS. DISCOVERER

London ..... Sept. 24
Glasgow ..... Oct. 1
Liverpool ..... Oct. 8

VIA PANAMA CANAL, due VICTORIA NOVEMBER 22

THROUGH STEAMERS to SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO

Leave Victoria Fridays, 11 p. m., SS. President or Governor.

Leave Seattle Tuesdays, 10 a. m., SS. Congress or Queen.

Largest, finest passenger steamers.

TO ALASKA

SS. City of Seattle or Spokane leaves Seattle Sept. 28, Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, calling at Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan and Prince Rupert.

For particulars call on

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., 1117 Wharf Street. C. A. Sclby, 1005 Gov't Street.

SYDNEY 19 Days From San Francisco

AUSTRALIA SAMOA AND SOUTH SEAS — Weather Fine, Shortest Line, Quickest Time

Splendid steamers, Lloyd's 100A1 (10,000 tons displ.), of Sydney Short Line (American steamers) sailing for Honolulu every two weeks, for Sydney every 28 days.

$120 Honolulu — Sydney $100

Round Trip, First Class

Round Trip, Second Class, Sydney, $200

Various tours, including Java, China, Japan and Round the World. Send for folder.

OCEANIC S. S. CO.
673 Market St. San Francisco

New York and Vancouver Line

MAPLE LEAF LINE
Via Panama Canal

From New York—To Victoria, Vancouver

OUTWARD SAILINGS to UNITED KINGDOM

For sailings, rates, etc., apply to

402 Yorkshire Bldg., VANCOUVER. H. W. GREER Agent

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Change in Time of Eastbound Trains

Effective Sunday, Sept. 27, 1914

Train No. 4—Vancouver-Toronto Express, will leave Vancouver daily 8:30 a.m., carrying through observation, pullman and tourist sleepers.

Train No. 14—Seattle-St. Paul Express, which previously left Vancouver at 5 p. m. daily, will be discontinued.

Train No. 2—Imperial Limited, Vancouver-Montreal, will leave Vancouver at 6:45 p. m. daily, carrying through observation, pullman and tourist cars.

Full particulars re above changes on application to C.P.R. Offices, 1102 Government Street.

Phone 174 L. D. CHETHAM, City Pass. Agent

ALLAN LINE

"The Popular Pioneer Line"

Assured sailing, SS. Hesperian from Montreal, October 8, direct to Liverpool

SS. Numidian from Montreal, Oct. 10

SS. Pretorian from Montreal, Oct. 24, direct to Glasgow

ALLAN LINE, 526 Hastings St., VANCOUVER.

Not Everyone Can Fight for the Preservation of the British Empire

All Can Be Loyal and Patriotic

REFERRING to the campaign about to be launched for the securing of funds to relieve the families of the husbands, fathers and sons who have volunteered for active service in the defence of the Empire,

WEILER BROS., LIMITED

beg to state that they will cheerfully aid and assist this good work now, and at all times, and will do everything in their power to facilitate the movement referred to, having in view the relief of those dependent upon our gallant soldiers.

Support the Patriotic Fund
Give! Give! Give!

There are families by thousands, far too proud to beg or speak,
And they'll put their sticks and bedding up the spout ;
And they'll live on half o' nothing, paid 'em punctual once a week,
'Cause the man that earns the wage is ordered out.
He's an absent-minded beggar, but he heard his country call,
And his reg'ment didn't need to send to find him ;
He chucked his job and joined it—so the job before us all
Is to help the home that Tommy's left behind him.

Duke's job,—cook's job,—gardener, baronet, groom,
Mews or palace or paper-shop, there's someone gone away :
Each of 'em doing his country's work,
(And who's to look after the room ?)
Pass your hat for your credit's sake
And PAY ! PAY ! PAY !

—Kipling

EVERYBODY CAN AND SHOULD HELP

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers WEILER BROS LIMITED You will do Better At Weiler's

it must be

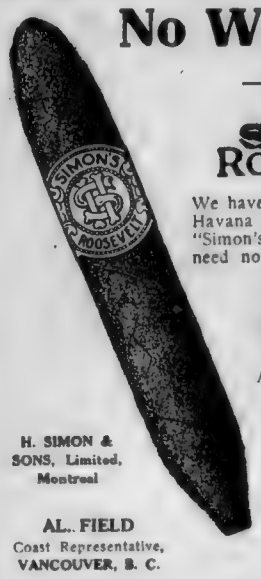
Bovril

Of all Stores, etc., at

1 oz., 25c.; 2 oz., 45c.; 4 oz., 80c.; 8 oz., $1.50; 16 oz., $2.50.

Bovril Cordial, large, $1.35; 5 oz., 45c.

16 oz. Johnston's Fluid Beef (Vimbos), $1.25



No War Prices

—on—

SIMON'S ROOSEVELT

We have an abundance of the famous Havana tobaccos used in blending "Simon's Roosevelt"—so you smokers need not fear any advance in price. Now and always

2 for 25c

Ask your cigar man. He has "Simon's Roosevelt,"

"The Perfect Smoke"

And knows how good this cigar really is.

H. SIMON & SONS, Limited, Montreal

AL. FIELD
Coast Representative,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

More Miles
From These Bicycle Tires

All Goodyear tires are made to give utmost mileage. Goodyear Automobile Tires have won their leadership through this super-service. Goodyear Motorcycle tires are on three of every four of this year's new machines, and hold every world's record for speed and durability.

Which all means that in Goodyear Bicycle Tires you are assured the same high value that has won premiership in these other Goodyear fields.

GOODYEAR TORONTO Bicycle Tires

Goodyear Bicycle Tires have the famous All-Weather treads—smaller reproductions of those on Goodyear automobile tires. They grip wet roads, while giving a smooth riding quality.

And these tires are beautiful as well as durable. They show the bicycle to greatest advantage. Their pure, whiterubber glistens on wet pavements. They compel admiration everywhere. They are made at the Goodyear Bowmanville, Ontario, factory and cost no more than tires that do not have their qualities of leadership.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited
Head Office, Toronto, Ont. Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

For Sale by All Dealers

Listerine

Use it every day

CLEANLINESS of the mouth is as necessary for good health as cleanliness of the teeth. Rinse the mouth thoroughly with Listerine—the SAFE mouth-wash. For 30 years Listerine has held the favor of physicians and dentists because of its remarkable antiseptic qualities.

All Druggists Sell Listerine.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

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Wigmaker, Hairdresser, Perfumer

Formerly with Herrs. Ardelano, Court Hairdressers of Vienna, Jean Egger, Grand Hotel, Territet and St Marita; Buck and Dietrich and Stange, London.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

Shampooing, Hairdressing, Hair Coloring, Marcel & Water Waving, Vibro Facial and Scalp Treatments, Cleaning, Re-Dressing, Re Modeling of Hair Goods at Moderate Charges. Over 20 Years' Experience

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Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

HELIGOLAND AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS

Securing of Little Islet Was Whole Object of Bismark's Policy—Pivot of Germany's Whole Coast Defence.

A glance at the map of the eastern and southern shores of the North Sea shows that the German Coast sweeps round from the Island of Sylt, on the shores of Holstein, to Borkum on the Ems River, which divides Germany from Holland, writes a correspondent of The Scotsman, under date of September 1. Approximately in the centre of this semi-circle lies the island of Helgoland or Heligoland, as it used to be called before 1890, when we surrendered it to Germany.

Although Bismarck, in his "conversations" specially manufactured for the German and foreign press, affected to treat the present made to Germany of Heligoland as a burden and menace to that country, it was, as a fact, the whole object of his policy. He had looked far into the future, he formed the intention of creating a great fleet, and he had determined to cut a canal joining the Baltic to the North Sea. He recognized that Heligoland in our hands was a great obstacle to his proje-, commanding as it does the approa- to the Elbe, the Jahde and the Weser, whereas in German hands it would be of the greatest assistance.

The strategical value to Germany of a fortified Heligoland, as estimated by foreign soldiers, is expressed thus in an issue of The Russian Artillery Journal, which came into the writer's hands about three years ago: "Its acquirement by the Germans makes the blockade of the North Sea coast from Borkum to Sylt an extremely difficult problem. A blockading fleet (English, for instance) would not only have to expect attack from the front, but both its flanks would be constantly threatened. On this account, opportunities would often occur for raids on the estuaries and ports of the east coast of Britain, and attacks there by means of the torpedo and submarine mining flotilla on the ships of the English fleet."

En passant, it is of interest to note that it was at Heligoland that Hoffman von Fallersleben wrote that most stirring national song, "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles," which we are now all praying may shortly be turned into "Deutschland unter allen."

In the strategy of the German coast defences Heligoland is the pivot of the whole organization. The island is only sixty miles distant from Borkum and from Koenigshaven, in the island of Sylt, while it is only thirty-four miles distant from Cuxhaven, which is the fortified outer guard of the Kiel Canal, and the headquarters of the coast artillery, and a submarine mining division.

A line drawn from Sylt to Birkum has Heligoland slightly to the eastward of its centre, and inside that line lies the whole organization of German coast defence. The integrity, therefore, of these defences rests in a very large measure on the impregnability of the island, and fully justifies the very large sums of money that the Imperial Government has spent on it. While the fixed defences would, of course, retain their efficiency if Heligoland fell into the hands of an enemy, the torpedo patrol of the German coast would no longer be possible, while the fall of Borkum or Sylt would not so interfere with it except to abbreviate its length.

The island is one mile in length by 650 yards in breadth. It is composed of soft red sandstone, presenting on all sides vertical cliffs varying from 100 to 175 feet in height. On the northeast it is surrounded by very dangerous banks and reefs, which form two open roadsteads, one to the northwest, the other to the southeast. Nort-Haven has a depth of twenty-three feet, and Sud-Haven of thirteen feet. Owing to the friable nature of the rock, falls of cliff are not infrequent so much so that it was at one time thought that the island would disintegrate under a bombardment. Such, however, has proved not to be the case, as parts of the island were subjected to a heavy shell fire with little apparent effect, which was followed up by blasting operations at the foot of the precipitous cliffs, which, however, stood a series of powerful shocks with but trifling damage. The island itself before the war was being rapidly surrounded by a stout concrete wall, so that if any portion of the cliff falls, it falls, as it were, into a concrete pocket, and instead of the island being lessened, its workable area is really increased, though it may be by but a trifle.

In the heart of the rock 500 Italians and East Prussians have been working for the last six years making subterranean passages, chambers, and galleries, so that the easiest communication exists between all parts of the island under ground. This is primarily for the service of the artillery, of whom some 1,200 are permanently stationed there in peace time. Their number is no doubt now considerably increased. The plateau on top of the island has been made bomb-proof, and the batteries are very carefully arranged so as to be invisible from the sea.

The consist of the following. (1) A battery with armored cupolas on the southern extremity, mounting 100-ton guns of about 16-in. calibre, throwing a projectile of about 2,000 lbs.—these are mounted at a height of about 180 feet above the sea, (2) a battery with ten 38-ton guns in armored cupolas on the western side; (3) a mortar battery of eight of ten 11-inch mortars of 27½ tons in the centre of the island.

Thanks to their high position and the conformation of the terrain, the batteries command the sea all round the Island. The steep cliffs, which are very difficult to scale in the north, and are quite inaccessible on the south side, form a good, natural defence against an attempt to carry by assault. Small quick-firing guns, from 4-inch downwards, are, however, mounted in positions to command any possible landing place.

The lighthouse is built on the highest point, and its light is 245 feet above the sea. A signalling station has been established at the old lighthouse, with a very complete wireless installation on the Telefunken system.

On the top of the island there is now also in course of construction a hangar for two of the largest type of Zeppelin airships. As the top of the island is a veritable temple of the winds, some difficulty, one would think, will be experienced in housing these extremely delicate and unwieldly vessels. The hangar is of the latest pivoted description, which enables the balloon to be brought up to the entrance always head to wind, and, moreover, it is so constructed that the house, with the balloons in it, can be lowered into a kind of small valley, formerly used for officers' gardens, so that in ordinary times it will not be visible from the sea.

The island is connected with the mainland by two cables from Cuxhaven and Schillinghorn, at the entrance to the Jahde, which enables the island to communicate with Wilhelmshaven quite independently of wireless. Another cable to Sylt was in contemplation, but it is not known if it has yet been laid. A large harbor and station for torpedo boats and submarines, which has cost upwards of £2,000,000, has now been constructed at the eastern end of the island, and is complete. The naval works also include the establishment of a small dockyard, able to take in hand such repairs as may be required by torpedo boats, submarines and other light craft. There is also a workshop for making and repairing battle-practice targets similar to one recently established at Kiel.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Industrial and Social Outlook

Sir,—At this important time in the history of the Dominion, permit me to submit a few observatons and offer the following suggestions for your consideration. In doing so, I am satisfied that the men of affairs in Canada who have in the past shown such capacity for development and organization will not fail at this juncture to develop schemes to meet the need.

Now is the time to do the clear thinking and the quiet preparation necessary to meet the emergencies likely to arise from the changing conditions with which the country will be confronted during the coming months. Do not wait until they are upon you.

Two general propositions will, I daresay, be universally accepted:

1. That Canada cannot afford to have a single idle man or woman. Apart from the fact that work means food and shelter for the worker (and it may mean nothing more), the need of the Empire calls for every person contributing his or her share to the common wealth. Should not we all be working overtime?

2. That work of a directly productive nature should have a first place in your consideration.

Failure to organise our civil forces would indicate a failure of the organizing brain power of the country—a state of affars I cannot conceive. Idleness is at all times waste—at this stage it would be a wicked waste.

I am not going to attempt to formulate schemes for meeting the needs of the unemployed, for obviously they will vary according to the local requirements and opportunities, and each community ought to take its share in this matter. But I venture to make the following suggestions, and in doing so, I am assuming that all employers of labor, including of course public authorities, will continue to maintain, as far as possible, normal conditions, and that you will only be called upon to address yourself to the abnormal state created by the war.

1 That without delay all possible public works should be scheduled in three classes.

(a) Local (b) Provincial. (c) Federal, and the financial considerations be governed accordingly.

2 That in considering the foregoing, preference be given to schemes calling for the minimums of capital expenditure in plant, etc. Utilization of existing implements, so long as they are reasonably effective, is of more importance at this time than anything else. It would be ten thousand pities if, when any special efforts were ended, there was nothing left but useless machinery.

3 That special consideration be given to the cultivation of land for immediate production and in preparation for the probable influx of a large number of settlers at the conclusion of the war. The possibility of spade work on city lots and on land in close proximity to cities should not be overlooked.

4 That in all public works so scheduled the ordinary rate of wages be suspended, and that some special scale be applied and, in the last resort, that need only provide for food for the worker and his family.

5. That leaders should come forward prepared to organize the thousands of people throughout Canada who do not feel called upon to fight, but who I believe are ready and willing to organize, to sacrifice, to work, and to endure for the safety of the Empire.

6. I venture further to suggest that the present state of affairs calls not for charity, but for cool, hard-headed (warm hearted if you like), business treatment. When that is done, there will probably still be left enough "by-products" and "misfits" to keep the charitable organizations busy.

I pray God to guide you and your colleagues in all your deliberations, and that we have a speedy and permanent peace.

Yours sincerely,
W. LAMB.
Commissioner (International Secretary), Salvation Army.

FIRST WHALER BACK

St. Lawrence Reports Catch of Twenty-One Whales From Sechart Station

During the three months she has been operating out of the Sechart Station the crew of the steam whaler St. Lawrence succeeded in harpooning twenty-one whales. The St. Lawrence is the first of the whaling fleet to arrive back in port from the northern stations. She was the last to leave and the first to return, but her catch is declared to be satisfactory in view of the fact that she spent such a short time hunting the mammals. The majority of the whalers will remain away from port until the Fall gales set in. Kyuquot and Naden Harbor are reporting good catches. The whaling season, on the whole, has been better than last season.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th June, 1913, and of the powers contained in the Mortgages Statutory Form Act, the undersigned is instructed by the Mortgagee to offer for sale the South 60 feet of Lot 41, Block 8, part of Section 74, Victoria City, Map 252 (the premises being known as 1073 Davie Street), and in accordance with said instructions, tenders for the purchase of the abovementioned property will be received by the undersigned up to the 27th day of September, 1914.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

C. F. DAVIE,
Of Room 303 Pemberton Building, Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Victoria Patriotic Aid Fund

THE CALL OF BRITAIN

Come, all ye who love her well,
Ye whose hopes are one with hers,
One with hers the hearts that swell
When the pulse of memory stirs;
She from whom your life ye take
Claims you; how can you forget?
Come, your honor stands at stake!
Pay your debt!

By her sons that hold the deep,
Nerves at strain and sinews tense,
Sleepless-eyed that ye may sleep
Girdled in a fast defence;
By her sons that face the fire
Where the battle-lines are set
Give your country her desire!
Pay your debt!

He that, leaving child and wife
In our keeping, unafraid,
Goes to dare the deadly strife,
Shall he see his trust betrayed?
Shall he come again and find
Hollow cheeks and eyelids wet?
Guard them as your kith and kind!
Pay your debt!

Sirs, we should be shamed indeed,
If the bitter cry for bread,
Children's cries in cruel need,
Rose and fell uncomforted!
Ah, but since the patriot glow
Burns in British bosoms yet,
Twice and thrice ye will, I know,
Pay your debt!

Every one of us has a duty to perform. Some have gone to the front to fight and uphold the honor of Canada as a part of the British Empire.

The British cause is right and when we consider the heroic and noble fight and great personal sacrifices the people of little Belgium made to uphold their national honor and integrity, all Canadians should be keen to do their part.

YOU CAN HELP!

By subscribing to this fund as much as your circumstances will permit; and thus help to care for the wives and families of those who have so nobly taken up arms to maintain the right and to preserve the integrity of the British Empire.

THE VICTORIA PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY is formed, the main objects being:

To solicit subscriptions and to collect moneys, and to apply such portion of the moneys so collected as the Society deems advisable, or as they are directed by the subscribers thereof to pay, to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and, in the meanwhile and before such appropriation, to distribute the whole or any part of the moneys so collected for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies;

To administer, manage and distribute the funds of the Society which are not appropriated by the Society or by such subscribers to the Canadian Patriotic Fund for the benefit of those persons who do not come within the scheme of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, but who may require aid. The said distribution to be limited to the relief of families in need of assistance, whose bread-winner is, in the opinion of the trustees of the Society, out of employment through the effects of the war, such relief to include an allowance to such bread-winner in case he is incapacitated for bodily labor during the period of the war.

Members of the Canvassing Subscription Committees will call on you.

"HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY"

TRUSTEES

A. C. FLUMERFELT
C. A. HOLLAND
ROBERT H. SWINERTON
A. STEWART
D. R. KER
J. J. SHALLCROSS
JAS. MERRITT
HENRY B. THOMSON
ARTHUR COLES
E. V. BODWELL

OFFICE: **Corner of Fort and Broad Sts., Victoria, B.C.**

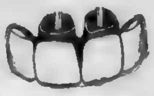
WARNING. The Public are earnestly requested only to give to Members of Canvassing Committees, who have Books of the Society, which are signed by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, as President, and Mr. R. H. Swinerton, as Hon.-Secretary, and have the Seal of the Society affixed.

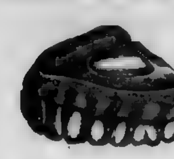
TEETH EXTRACTED, FILLED TREATED, CROWNED PAINLESSLY

By Dr. Gilbert's Painless Methods

Examinations Free
Estimates Free
Consultation Free
Prices the Lowest

Open Every Day From 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Open Saturday Afternoons and Saturday Evenings Until 9





I make a specialty of restoring decayed and broken down teeth to their original color and contour by the use of a life-like porcelain, so natural that you cannot tell that the teeth have been worked upon. I apply porcelain fillings and crowns absolutely painlessly and issue you a written guarantee that they will remain permanent and satisfactory. My new system of gold inlays, scientifically and painlessly places gold fillings in your teeth without the old and tiresome method of malleting.

I make a specialty of Bridgework, restoring your lost or missing teeth without the use of a plate, making them solid and firm in the mouth. Used and look exactly like your natural teeth, but nothing to cover the roof of the mouth. Bridgework is made from solid porcelain, solid gold, or the two in combination. When made from solid porcelain it so closely resembles the natural teeth in color and size that it is impossible to detect it. My prices are very low for this work, quality considered.

DR. O. C. GILBERT
1304 GOVERNMENT ST. CORNER YATES
Vancouver Office, 207 Hastings St., W.
Drs. Hanna and Anderson, Mgrs.

I make a specialty of extracting teeth painlessly. For years people have been coming to my offices from all parts of the Northwest for they know that they will not be hurt, my methods being painless and without bad after effects.

I also specialize in making plates that fit. Hundreds of people who have had trouble from their plates "tipping" and "dropping" are now praising my modern methods. To those who are having plate trouble I will absolutely guarantee to fit your mouth, and to those in need of a plate I will extract your teeth PAINLESSLY and make you a new set that will rival your own teeth in beauty and utility.

COLONIST NEWSBOYS AT PRINCESS THEATRE

Allen Players Invite Circulation Staff to See "The Stowaway"—Play Heartily Appreciated.

It was a happy thought and a kind one which prompted Mr. Allen, of the Allen Players, to invite all The Colonist newspaper carriers to witness the adventures of their brother newsboy, "Chackey," at the matinee performance of "The Stowaway" at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. It was an invitation which was thoroughly appreciated by the circulation staff of this paper, who turned out—to the number of over one hundred—in force to take advantage of the kind offer.

When Miss Verna Felton made her first entrance, crying her papers for sale, she was greeted with a roar of applause by the boys who filled the gallery, who followed her adventures through the play with keen attention and enjoyment to the finish, laughing at her witty sallies and hissing the villain with a will. Miss Felton was in great form, and her performance was very highly appreciated by a large audience which joined with the boys in their hearty laughter and applause. Her song in the yachting scene, "What Ho! She Bumps," was greeted with uncontrollable merriment, and an encore which was unanimous and insistent.

The excellent manner in which Mr. Norman Feusier portrayed the depths of villainy was shown by the whole-hearted way in which he was hissed by an audience whose whole sympathy was with the cause of virtue. Mr Chas. Conners was probably second favorite with the boys, whose delight was unfeigned when he popped his head up through the skylight on board the yacht and levelled a revolver at the head of the villain just in time to save the hero from his evil clutches. The whole company gave an excellent performance of this play, which has proved so popular through the week. None enjoyed the show more than the small army of news distributors of The Colonist who were present by Mr. Allen's kind invitation.

GEORGE KLEINE PRESENTS

SPARTACUS

Or, The Revolt of the Gladiators, in 8 Parts

ALL NEXT WEEK AT

The Dominion Theatre

The greatest motion picture spectacle ever shown in Victoria. Greater than Quo Vadis or The Last Days of Pompeii

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

1st Show Commences at.......1 p.m. | 3rd Show Commences at.......5 p.m.
2nd Show Commences at.......3 p.m. | 4th Show Commences at.......7 p.m.
Last Show Commences at.......9 p.m.

These 2 men should use HERPICIDE it saves the hair

HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT! HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT!! TOO LATE FOR HERPICIDE!!!

THE STORY OF THREE BROTHERS
(REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS)

Look at those three portraits again. They illustrate better than words can possibly do the principle of hair preservation, the principle upon which NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE is based and acts. This is the principle. "You can do your hair more good while the hair is there, than you can ever do after the hair is gone."

Ninety-nine per cent of the hair losses, with both men and women, are due to the contagion that causes dandruff. Whenever this invisible microbic growth is present, active hair destruction follows. If you are troubled with dandruff, depend upon it, the contagion is there, slowly but surely, robbing the follicle of life and pushing out the hair. Unless drastic and vigorous measures are promptly adopted to eradicate it, that contagion is going to remain and persist in its hair destroying activity until every hair is gone.

The great mistake that many people make is that they never take any particular interest in their hair until it is gone and their heads are bare. Instead of using NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE while they have an abundance of hair that can be saved they wait until the damage is done—until it is too late. Then realizing their condition they begin to appreciate the blessing of a nice head of hair. A bottle of so-called hair restorer is procured and much time and energy expended in an endeavor to accomplish the impossible—misspent money, misdirected energy.

By starting in time, the intelligent and systematic use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE would have prevented all of this trouble, all this anxiety. HERPICIDE eradicates dandruff contagion and prevents the hair from falling out. It gives to the hair life, luster and health. It prevents baldness. It stops itching of the scalp due to dandruff.

Sold Everywhere and Guaranteed or Money Refunded by Your Dealer

Applications Obtained at the Better Class of Barber Shops

A BOOKLET AND A SAMPLE FOR TEN CENTS
SEE COUPON

CYRUS H. BOWES, SPECIAL AGENT.

DON'T WAIT—Send 10 Cents for Sample and Booklet Today.
THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. 101R, Detroit, Michigan. Please find enclosed 10 cents for which send me sample bottle of Newbro's Herpicide, also a booklet on the care of the hair.
Name..........
Address..........
City..........

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

Topeka Merchant, on Return From Berlin, Denies Reports of Famine and Calling of Reserves

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 26.—Reports of famine in Germany and that the Kaiser has called out all of the reserves were denied here by Frank Durein, a merchant, who returned from Germany today.

"Reports that the Emperor has called out all of the reserves are without foundation," he said. "Just before I started home there were 800,000 young men in various parts of the country clamoring to go to the front. They were told to stay at home until they were needed.

"Nor is it true that the German army is all on the frontiers. I saw thousands of soldiers in inland cities as I was on my way to the seaport.

"Germany is working like a great machine, and a great optimism on the part of the people is manifested throughout the country."

Were Coaling Karlsruhe

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Sir Courtenay Bennett, the British Consul-General here, announced this afternoon that the steamer Lorenzo, registered as a United States merchantman, and the Norwegian steamer Thor had been captured by British cruisers in the act of coaling the German cruiser Karlsruhe at sea and had been taken to St. Lucia to await disposition by a prize court. Sir Courtney added that the German cruiser had made its escape. The two steamers were captured off the West Indies, he said.

Action of Netherlands

PARIS, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Amsterdam says that in order to prevent the exportation of contraband articles to Germany, the Netherlands Government has declared martial law in the eastern provinces.

RUSSIA REPORTS MORE SUCCESSES

Continued From Page 1

"All this is in preparation for the great and decisive battle soon to be fought along the whole Russian western line.

"At least 800,000 German troops are now gathered in an effort to balance the Russian forces. The armies are already in touch and the grand battle is bound to come soon. The Russians will have the advantage, however, because they are fighting on ground chosen by Russian leaders.

Roumanian Movement

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27.—A Bucharest dispatch to The Nova Vreyma says it is rumored that the first Roumanian army corps has been ordered to the Austrian frontier.

Disease in Hungary

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Telegrams from Budapest indicate that much alarm is felt there regarding the health situation, since numerous cases of dysentery are officially admitted to exist among prisoners of war interned in various parts of Hungary.

Wounded Austrian officers from Galicia agree that the Russian artillery fire is extraordinarily good, especially that of the Kiev corps.

Capture of Chyrow

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The fall of the town of Chyrow, telegraphs the Petrograd correspondent of The Evening News, completely isolates the Austrian fortified position of Przemysl, as regards railway communication. Chyrow is twenty miles south of Przemysl and close to the junction of several railroad lines.

Germans Repulsed

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Col. Golejewski, military attache of the Russian Embassy, issued today the following statement, which he received from his Government at Petrograd:

"On September 23 we repulsed the attempts of the advance guard of the Germans to penetrate further to the east in the province of Suwalki. Near Schutckin and Vincent our advance troops have been successfully engaged with the enemy. In Western Galicia no fighting of importance has taken place. The Austrian army which has been forced to evacuate Chyrow has continued in retreat."

MUST STAND TRIAL

Two Chinamen Committed by Magistrate Jay on Charge of Robbery With Violence

The preliminary hearing in connection with the charge against Dock and On Hin, two Chinamen, of robbing with violence an East Indian named Bram Singh, took place before Magistrate Jay yesterday morning. The accused were committed for trial.

Constable Bishop testified that early on Thursday morning he had met the informant in a sorry condition. His face was bleeding and there was a purple weal around his neck. He had said that two Chinamen had set upon him in an alley running between Fisgard and Herald Streets, and when asked to show witness the scene of the trouble, had not hesitated to take him to a spot where he declared the robbery had taken place.

The witness asserted that the East Indian had explained that he had been looking for a night's lodgings. A Chinaman had volunteered to help him. When they arrived in the alley he asked that Bram Singh wait until he saw one of his countrymen. Later the two arrived. One threw a whipcord about his neck, pulling it until it was taut. They then had thrown him to the ground, one kicking his body violently. On subduing him they had rifled his pockets.

Having told his story, the constable asserted that Bram Singh had indicated the house into which he claimed to have seen his assailants go. There the two men in custody had been discovered in bed. The Hindu had identified them as the parties responsible, and they had been taken into custody.

Mr. Frank Higgins is defending. They were admitted to bail in $1,000 each.

GERMAN ATTACK ALONG ALL LINE

Continued From Page 1

wing have led to fresh engagements which have not yet ended.

"On the centre there has been no change.

"The Camp des Domains at St. Mihiel, south of Verdun, has been taken by the Germans, and the German flag has been hoisted upon it. The German troops have passed the Meuse.

"There has been no further change on the western or eastern battlefields."

Kaiser's Son Ill

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Sept. 26.—Prince Oscar, the Emperor's fifth son, it was announced today, is suffering from a heart affection due to his exertions in the field, and has been obliged to leave his regiment. He is under the care of physicians at Metz.

The Empress received a letter last night from the Emperor in which he referred optimistically to the situation.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. W. F. Adams, of Victoria West, left last night for Vancouver on account of the sudden death of her nephew, James Lloyd, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Robertson, of Vernon, B. C.

Miss Gwendolyne Stevens, who has been spending the Summer with her aunt, Mrs. H. Little, and friends in this city, returned to Portland yesterday, accompanied by Miss Rita Gardiner.

Murdock McDonald, who for a number of years has been living in and round Victoria, has returned from a visit of the principal Eastern cities, and his old home in Ontario. Mrs. McDonald and their daughter, Mrs. Marks, intend to remain in Ontario for another month.

The wedding was solemnized in St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, by the vicar, Rev. G. H. Andrews, yesterday afternoon, of Miss Minnie Cartwright and Mr. Fred Dodsworth, both of whom hail from Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire. The bride was given away by Mr. Bidlake, while the bridegroom had to support him as best man a brother Yorkshireman, Mr. John Wood, of Harrogate. It was unfortunately wet, but the clouds broke for the sun to shine on the bride as she entered the church, prettily attired in a dove-colored traveling costume, with white satin hat, plume and veil. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding march was played, and the newly-wedded couple took their seats in a motor car amid a shower of rice from the numerous friends who had gathered at the church, to drive to their home on Duchess Avenue before leaving for a short honeymoon trip in the United States. A number of most useful presents have been received from friends, included among which is a cheque from Mr. P. R. Brown, the bridegroom's employer.

The James Bay Hotel is offering special rates for the Winter. Phone 3304.

"PRISONER OF ZENDA" AT PRINCESS THEATRE

Allen Players Will Present Romantic Play This Week, Beginning Tomorrow

You may scoff and say "there ain't no such thing" as star-dust, but nevertheless star-dust is plainly discernible in Victoria's latest institution, a training school for stars.

The stars referred to are dramatic stars, and the training school is housed in the Princess Theatre of the Allen Players. Victorians are discovering that these players are no ordinary stock company, creaking out plays with machine-like regularity, but a crowd of ambitious people who find life very much worth living, who turn work into play with that priceless gift of enthusiasm.

The past week they sprang a surprise on us in the form of a melodrama. The players themselves created a row when the melodrama was turned over to them. It smacked of the artificial, and that, to

MISS VERNA FELTON
Leading lady with the Allen Players, who appears as Princess Flavia in the "Prisoner of Zenda," at the Princess Theatre this week.

and artistic player, is anathema. They waited in despair and predicted dire failure and a waste of time. But Manager Allen smiled and waited. He knew his people. They hit that melodrama with a jar that sent thrills through every shred of it, and what might easily have proved a tiresome display of obsolete theatrical clap-trap was turned into a living, pulsating thing which sent shocks of joy into all who came into contact with it. What was even more of a delight to players and audience alike was the breaking down of the wall of reserve in the cordial hand-grasps which seemed to reach across the footlights. The villains were both hissed and applauded, and glared in response, with twinkling eyes. The irrepressible "Chucky" had the house topsy-turvy with "his" monkey-shines, and made us realize that the little leading lady of the company is but a young girl after all, with no end of fun in her disposition. Altogether, the performance was a glorious triumph of mind over matter.

And now they are to give us Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda." No rows in the company over this play. It is one of those productions which bring joy to the hearts of actors, for with all the appalling amount of work involved, the acting possibilities are superb. It is a beautiful thing, this play, afire with the spirit of romance, glittering with bright costumes, and replete with the valiant deeds of swift-coursing red blood. One of the finest romantic plays ever written, it is enough to attract the most casual playgoer. As the most ambitious production the Allens have given us, it promises to be exceedingly well worth while. And do not forget the Monday "bargain night." It is a great institution.

COMING EVENTS

Meet on Monday—The Patriotic Service Committee will meet in the Temple Building on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting—The ladies' committee of the Y. M. C. A. will hold their regular monthly meeting tomorrow at 3 p.m. in the ladies' parlor of the institution.

Women's Guild—The weekly meeting of the Women's Guild of Foul Bay district will be held on Thursday next at the residence of Mrs. Exham, 161 Beechwood Avenue.

Maccabee Meeting—Queen Alexandra Hive, No. 11, Ladies' of the Maccabees, will hold their meeting on Thursday, October 1, in the A. O. F. Hall, Broad Street, at 2:30 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

Women's Auxiliary—The Women's Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon, September 29, at 2:30, in the rest room of the Y. W. C. A. Building.

"The Inside of the Cup"—The Rev. William Stevenson will address the Young People's Society of Emmanuel Baptist Church on Monday evening on Winston Churchill's celebrated novel, "The Inside of the Cup," when strangers will be welcomed.

St. John's W. A.—St. John's W. A. to Missions will hold an extra meeting on Tuesday, September 29, to continue the work for the donation party to be held on October 20. It is hoped as many members as possible will be present.

Maccabees Celebrate—Victoria Hive No. 1, Baxter Hive No. 8, and Queen Alexandra Hive, No. 11, are uniting to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the Order of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, in the Knights of Columbus Hall, at 8 p.m., on Thursday, October 1.

Gorge Club Season—The Gorge Club is opening the Winter season with a long night dance at the Connaught Hall on Monday evening, October 5. Miss Thain's orchestra will supply the music, and the same committee which made these dances such a success last year has again made all arrangements for a pleasant evening.

Choral Societies Rehearsals—The Victoria Choral Society will resume its rehearsals on Tuesday next the 29th instant, in the King's Daughters' Rest Room, Courtney Street, at 8 o'clock. The committee hope for a full attendance, and will gladly welcome new members. It is proposed to give the usual two concerts during the coming season, the first of which will be of a patriotic nature, the net proceeds to be given to a Patriotic Fund.

Vienna Newspaper Reports

VENICE, via Paris, Sept. 26.—In the absence of any definite war news from Galicia or Servia, the Vienna newspapers continue to assert that the military situation in both theatres of war is favorable to Austria.

The Same Price Here as There

Semi-Ready Clothes Are Sold at Identically the Same Price Everywhere in Canada.

The man who wears good clothes is vitally interested in the standard of value. Unless he be a judge of wool value, he must depend on another's judgment.

Semi-Ready clothes are sold on the basic cost of the wool. Just as the pendulum governs the clock does the price in the pocket of a Semi-Ready suit or overcoat establish the standard of value in Canada.

In the West, where shoddy suits that sell in the East at $15 are advertised at $18 to $20, the genuine Semi-Ready suits at $15 and $18 are sold at exactly the same label prices as in the East. No one can buy them at the doors where they are made for less, and no man ever pays more. The price label is the customer's guarantee of value.

Mearns & Fuller have the only genuine Semi-Ready tailoring in the city.

GATLIN TREATMENT FOR LIQUOR HABIT

What Is the Cash Value of a Man?

That depends on his **Earning Power.**

A man saved from the gutter now earns $1,500 a year. A life annuity of $1,500 is worth about $33,000 cash.

Saving that man's earning power brought $32,000 to the State.

This is what the **Gatlin 3 to 5-Day Treatment** is doing for scores of men.

Write for booklet with full information. All communications confidential, in plain sealed envelope.

Gatlin Institute
1465 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.
Phone 5466

Boston finds sewers dangerous from gasoline fumes.

AMERICAN ROUTE PROFITS

Travel Diverted From Suez Canal to Transpacific Lines—One Steamer's Heavy List

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Europe's route to the Orient having been shut off by the closure, as a result of war, of the Suez Canal, travel via the United States and the Pacific to the Far East is being stimulated to an unprecedented degree. When the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria left here today for Japanese and Chinese ports, it carried 260 cabin passengers, the largest number, it is said, yet taken out of this port, except by a transport. Representatives of transpacific lines said today that the rush of passenger traffic to the Orient was only just beginning.

Indianapolis in Trouble

TACOMA, Sept. 26.—A broken rudder caused the steamer Indianapolis, plying between Seattle and Tacoma on a one hour and forty-five minutes schedule, to drift for nearly three hours tonight. The steamer's distress whistle occasioned some alarm. More than 200 passengers were brought to Tacoma on the steamer Tacoma, and a tug is now bringing in the Indianapolis. It is believed that she struck some submerged obstacle.

Refugees Must Help Themselves

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 26.—The American consul, W. W. Canada, today made public the State Department's instructions to issue no more transportation or assistance to American refugees, since the conditions which once made this action advisable have now disappeared.

Spain's Generous Offer

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Biarritz correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co. says the newspaper, Radical, of Madrid, states that the Spanish Government has offered to accommodate 30,000 wounded soldiers in various hospitals. Six thousand men will be taken care of in Madrid alone.

More Leggett Victims

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Sept. 26.—The tug Gleaner arrived here today, bringing the bodies of three more victims of the Francis H. Leggett wreck. One was identified as that of H. P. Davis, who formerly resided in San Francisco; a second as that of Charles P. Wagner, a railroad man, of Seattle, and the third as that of Gilbert T. Head, of Aberdeen, Wash., and formerly of Vancouver, B. C.

Seeks Japan Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Information was received by the Japanese Consulate here today that Albert Gretch, a naval officer of Germany and for forty-two years a resident of Japan, has applied for, and will be granted, naturalization papers. He is a wealthy silk importer of Kobe. According to Vice-Consul Komasaki, this is the first time in the history of Japan that a German has sought naturalization.

Crew Considered Belligerent

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 26.—The Argentine Government has decided to intern on the Island of Martin Garcia the crew of the steamer Cap Trafalgar, which was recently sunk by the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania. The Government takes the ground that the crew are belligerents. The wounded survivors have been removed to the German hospital.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

One cent a word each insertion, 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents. Business and Professional Cards—of four lines or under—$1.00 per week. No advertisement charged at account for less than $1.00. Phone No. 1.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ART Glass—A. F. Roy, over 30 years' experience in art glass, 100 Jed lights for churches, schools and private dwellings. Special terms to contractors. Works and studio, corner Dunedin and Sumas Sts., back of Douglas St. fire hall. Phone 4374.

BAGGAGE Delivery—Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd., phone 139.

BLUE Printing—Electric Blue Print & May Company, 214 Central Building, View Street.

CARPENTER, cabinet maker, jobbing, repairs. Smith, 1719 Oak Bay Ave.

CARPENTER—T. Thirkell. Repairs a specialty. Res., 1013 Vancouver St. Phone 2589L.

CHIMNEY Sweeps—Stott & Caley, diffusion flues a specialty. Phone 1512.

CHIMNEY Sweep—Lloyd, phone 2182L1. Fourteen years' experience in Victoria.

DRAYMEN—Victoria Truck & Dray Co., Ltd. Phones 12, 4758, 1398.

DRAYMEN—Joseph Heane, office at 1210 Wharf St. Phone 172.

JUNK—Wanted, scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, bottles, rubber; highest prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1316 Wharf St. Phone 1536. Branch store, 1414 Store St.

LADIES' Tailors—Special value, all wool navy serge suits at $20; shirts $6, own materials made up, $12. The Davison Co., P. R. Brown Blk. Phone 4226.

LITHOGRAPHING — Lithographing, engraving and embossing. Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent, our work is unequaled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY—Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Tel. 135. Best service in the city.

MILLINERY—Ladies velvet hats made to order, ladies' own material used. 1049 View St.

PAPERHANGING from $2.50 room; painting, tinting, etc., equally cheap. Estimates free. Call or write Marlow, 1735 Fourth St.

PATENTS, trade marks, designs, copyrights. Featherstonhaugh & Co., the old established firm of patent attorneys. Offices: 1026 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

PATENTS—Rowland Britain, registered Attorney, patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., opposite Post Office, Vancouver, B.C.

POTTERY Ware—Sewer pipe, field tile, ground fire clay, flower pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Yandora.

SECOND-HAND clothing bought, ladies' or gents'. M. Stern, 609 Yates Street. Phone 4616.

SHORTHAND School, 1011 Government St., shorthand, typewriting bookkeeping thoroughly taught, graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

STENCIL and seal engraving—General engraver and stencil cutter. Geo. Cowtner, 816 Wharf St., behind post office.

UNDERTAKING B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co. (Haywards'), 734 Broughton St. Prompt attention, charges reasonable. Phones 2235, 2236, 2237, 2236. Chas. Hayward, president, R. Hayward, secretary, F. Gosselin, manager.

WINDOW cleaning Phone 1357. Expert window cleaner. None better. Higginbotham, 2609 Government.

WINDOW Cleaning—For promptness phone 1862L. The Island Window Cleaning Co.

WINDOW Cleaning — Don't forget to phone 1706. James Bay Window Cleaning.

WHOLESALE Dry Goods—Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods importers and manufacturers, men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, overalls. Mail orders attended to.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ARCHITECT—Thomas Hooper, in practice in B. C. for 35 years, plans and specifications on application. Office, 401-406 Hibben-Bone Blk. Phone 931.

ARCHITECT—E. Lawood Watkins, Rooms 1 and 2 Green Block, corner Trounce Ave. and Broad. Phone 2149, residence phone 1596L.

CIVIL Engineers—Green Bros., Burden & Co., civil engineers, Dominion and B. C. land surveyors, 114 Pemberton Blk.; branch offices in Nelson, Fort George and Meslton, B. C.

CIVIL Engineers—Clarence Hoard, Member Can. Soc. C.E., Member Am. Ry. Engr. Association. Steam, electric, logging, railways, engineers and construction. Office, 401 Pemberton Bldg; phone 964. Res., Empress Hotel; phone 1630.

CIVIL Engineer—George A. Smith, British Columbia land surveyor. Office at Alberni, B.C.

DENTIST—W. F. Fraser, D.M.D. Office 201-203 Stobbart-Pease Blk. Office hours: 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PIANO Tuning—For best results phone 4142. Repairs a specialty; any distance. V. I. Piano Tuning Co., 141 Alberta Street.

SURVEYORS—Swannell & Noakes, Dominion and B.C. land surveyors, civil engineers. Promis Blk., 1006 Government St. P.O. Box 643. Phone 877.

MUSIC

ACCOMPANIST practices with vocalists; teaches notes and time. Phone Studio, 2186X1.

MRS. E. SEMPLE, pianist teacher; a pupil prepared for examinations. 1473 St. David St., "The Bend," Oak Bay. Phone 2653R2.

MRS. Tully, piano teacher, has opened a studio at 1020 Yates Street. Dance music, classics and accompaniments taught. Phone 2451L.

MR. James Trethewey, A. G. S. M. (London), solo violinist and teacher. Studio, Bell Apartments, Cook St. Phone 2646R.

MISS Fox, teacher of piano and organ. Phone 3776R. Special attention given beginners (children).

OSCAR Goldschmidt—Voice culture and pianoforte. $3.50 month up. 750 Yates Street. Phone 3806.

PEOPLE'S Chorus—Resumption of last season's weekly practices of choral classics, including vocal tuition. $1.00 per month. For a membership apply to O. Goldschmidt, conductor, 746 Yates Street. Phone 2804.

SINGING and voice production. Miss Eva Hart has removed her studio to centre of the city, 614 Fort Street, below Government; phone 2944L. Tuesdays and Fridays.

HOTELS

BANNOCH Lodge, 788 Nicola St., Vancouver, B.C. A quiet old country hostelry providing only the best; beautifully situated; five minutes from post office and Stanley Park; large verands and balcony rooms overlooking garden. Phone, day, 7006L.

DANCING

BOYD'S dancing class, every Friday evening at 8, at Progressive Temple, corner Blanshard and Pandora Sts.

CHILDREN taught dancing. Boyd's dancing class for children will open Oct. 5, 1914, at 3 p. m., at The Progressive Temple, corner Blanshard and Pandora Sts. Special rates of 25c per lesson for this season. Boyd's, 1455 Hamley Street.

WANTED—A few young men and girls to join a private class one evening a week. Box 2149, Colonist.

TUITION

CHINA painting lessons and firing done. Classes daily from 2 to 5 and from 7:30 to 9:30. 336 Quebec Street.

DRAWING and painting. Miss Gilland holds private classes two afternoons per week. Terms on application. Phone 4787R.

ENGINEERS coached for examination, marine and stationary. W. G. Winterburn, Victoria.

FRENCH learned in few lessons; direct method. Practical conversation. Box 964, Colonist.

KINDERGARTEN and preparatory school for boys and girls, 1939 Ash Street, Victoria, B. C. Phone 4070R. Principal, Miss E. W. Fraser.

MADAME Chollet will be glad to receive few more pupils for French and piano, thoroughly experienced in Paris and London studio. Phone 2132R.

PRIVATE boarding school for girls; special department for small boys; games, physical culture; matron. Principal, Miss Cole, Dene School, Shawnigan Lake.

TUITION (Continued)

PRIVATE instruction given on decorative art, design, ornament, modelling, lettering, etc., by an experienced teacher. Terms and particulars from J. S. MacMillan, 1201 Pembroke Street.

ST. Heller's School, 1017 Burdett Ave. Principal, Miss Le Gros. This school has been removed to larger premises, from 1125 to 1017 Burdett Ave.

SHORTHAND—Pitman; typewriting and business taught evenings; easy terms. Phone 3573L.

THE Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, Washington. Thirty-first year. An endowed church school for girls. College, preparatory and general courses. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesly, Vassar and the leading State Universities. Special advantages in Domestic Science, Music and Art. Adelaide Preston, Principal.

THE Royal Shorthand and Business School, 305 Hibben-Bone Bldg. Principal, E. J. Hawtin.

THE Victoria School of Bookkeeping, 527 Johnson Street. Bookkeeping, Isaac Pitman's shorthand, typewriting and practical office training; terms moderate.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A MAN with knowledge of butcher trade for curing and packing business on Vancouver Island. Partnership offered; small capital required, good prospects to suitable man. Apply The Ladies' Agency, Hayward Bldg. Phone 2494.

ALL wishing employment should register at once at 1241 Broad Street, 648 Fort Street, 530 Yates Street, 1424 Government Street, females 623 Fort Street. No charge made; all classes of help invited to register.

ELDERLY man to collect rabbit skins and dry them. Box 2315, Colonist.

MEN who are accustomed to sell have an opportunity now to connect themselves to a successful local organization. The work calls for ability and persistency but it offers very fair inducements and a connection can be made that should be useful. All start on a strictly commission basis. Don't apply unless you can sell at least fairly well and mean business. Apply from 10 a. m. to noon, 514 Central Building.

RAILROAD firemen, brakemen, $120, experience unnecessary; send age, postage. Railway, care Box 4714, Colonist.

SALESMEN to handle a live, saleable proposition. Good men can earn $3 to $5 a day. Work calls for ability and have Apply in forenoon, 512 Central Building.

WANTED—Strong, reliable, respectable salesmen to investigate the best proposition of the day. Apply Box 2335, Colonist.

WANTED—Men and women to learn the barber trade. Special inducements: Tools free, wages paid while learning, $15 to $25 per week when qualified. Most complete school in the West. Help secure positions when qualified. Free catalogue. Moler Barber College, 632 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED at once, from 9:30 to 6 p. m., a tutor to prepare two boys for Harrow. Please write and state qualifications and salary expected to Box 2254, Colonist.

WANTED—Man or strong boy to work on farm for board; wages in Spring. Hicks, Thetis Island.

WANTED—Five hundred men and boys for free haircuts and to shaves. Moler Barber College, 632a Johnson St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A ACTIVE woman to take charge of small A business and house, state experience, age, wages, etc. Box 2381, Colonist.

ALL wishing employment should register at once at 1241 Broad Street, 648 Fort Street, 530 Yates Street, 1424 Government Street, females 623 Fort Street. No charge made, all classes of help invited to register.

DEMONSTRATOR wanted, experienced. Apply Monday morning, 304 Pemberton Bldg.

EXPERT stenographers supplied at short notice for temporary or permanent positions; any line of business; free service both parties. Phone 4795. United Typewriter Co.

GIRLS! Girls!—Apply right now for city and country situations. 24 secured work last week. Red Cross Reliable Employment Agency, Mrs Francis, 1011 Government.

LADIES'—Jump in at once, grasp your opportunity. When your stores see what Victoria ladies can supply them with in new candies and how much cheaper, cleaner and wholesome they are, than the imported ones, they will never purchase another candy abroad. No more genuine trade was ever brought to your very door. Don't slam the door if you want money. Alfred Crosker and Daughters, 8 Alma Place, Michigan Street. We guarantee one lesson perfects you. See us.

LADIES'—Doing nothing earning nothing? This need not be another day longer. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and even this war happens to put the opportunity to earn $1 an hour at home in your way. How's that? Well, by royal proclamation no candies are allowed to be exported from England during the war, all sugar is wanted at the front. You have no high-class candy manufacturers either here or in Vancouver—you have a few chocolate dippers, that's all. In a few weeks there will be no candies for sale, and what about Christmas? We will supply material free and give you a free lesson in dipping high-class candies, during which time you shall become perfect. Take home your products free, and after the lesson we will sell you over a hundred new recipes at a war price. This is the one one implement to start in under $2. Alfred Crosker and Daughters, 8 Alma Place, Michigan St.

WOMAN may have good furnished room for looking after balance of small house. Box 2375, Colonist.

WANTED General help. Apply evenings 336 Robertson St., Fort Hay.

WANTED—Young English lady as companion help Mrs. Eustace Maude, Mayne Island, B. C.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE

CARPENTERS want work by day or contract. Phone 4071L.

EXPERIENCED blacksmith helper would like to learn horseshoeing. 2567 Prior St. Phone 4396R.

FARM hand wants work, small remuneration. Box 2284, Colonist.

PRINTER with little capital, seeks opening with established firm. Particulars P. O. Box 1195.

TEMPORARY work most welcome, handy with tools, with good references to capabilities. Box 2361, Colonist.

UPHOLSTERER, London experience, urgently needs work; window seats, loose covers, etc., to order. Recovering and repairs, low terms. Box 1759, Colonist.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, family three gentlemen; must be refined. 1710 Fort St.

WANTED By steady young man, work on farm, experienced. Box 2259, Colonist.

YOUNG man seeks situation on dairy ranch, good milker. Box 2249, Colonist.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE

A LADY help or housekeeper, good cook and domesticated, $10. Scotch cook-general and housemaid, together or otherwise, $27. Governess, daily or resident, or housekeeper, $30. Mothers' help, had charge of children, $15. Daily women and helps, small wages. The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Block. Phone 2456.

ALTERING, repairing, plain sewing. 1031 Johnson Street.

A YOUNG woman wants work as cook-general; country if possible. Box 2364, Colonist.

APPLY the Davenport Agency for prompt and reliable service. 647 Fort St. Tel. 447. Hours 1:30 to 3. An experienced, useful English general maid, 20-25 years, plain cooking and housework. An experienced governess required for pupils, 7 and 9; usual subjects; country. Several young girls, ages 14 to 20 years, want situations; wages $12 to $20. Most comfortable boarding house for gentlemen; moderate; James Bay.

CAPABLE home help, plain cooking, housework, mending, etc., or care of aged persons and invalid, three years in Victoria. Box 2293, Colonist.

DRESSMAKER from East desires sewing in private family. Phone 1068.

DRESSMAKING—Mrs. Stuart, 601 Toronto St. Phone 2152R. Remodeling a specialty.

DRESSMAKING at home or at your house by day or week. Phone 4161.

DRESSMAKING, daily, recommendations. 2009 Cook. Phone 4516L.

DRESSMAKING, daily. Miss Wilkinson, Willows P. O. Phone 4307R.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE (Continued)

EXPERIENCED stenographer will go to office hour or so daily for correspondence, etc., reasonable terms, has own typewriter. Phone 2988. Box 2338, Colonist.

EXPERIENCED business woman, good appearance, desires permanent, responsible position where stenography not essential, bookkeeper, cashier and can operate small telephone exchange, free October 31. Box 1819, Colonist.

EXPERIENCED children's nurse, disengaged shortly, excellent references. Write Nurse, 1023 Harwood Street, Vancouver.

EXPERIENCED stenographer desires position, willing to work half days. Phone 1593L.

EXPERIENCED dressmaker by the day. Miss Dudley, 1711 Bay Street.

HOUSEKEEPER or useful companion, good cook and bread maker, economical, small salary if comfortable. Phone 4047L.

HOUSEKEEPER with one child seeks position, city or country. Phone 2787L, or P. O. Box 1078.

LADIES' you can secure capable, neat, willing workers, from $10 to $25 a month by applying to Red Cross Reliable Employment Agency, 1011 Government. Mrs Francis. Phone 4257.

LADY desires home in quiet, refined family, terms moderate, close in. Box 2358, Colonist.

LADY, experienced in Canadian housework, would teach, with music. Miss Gower, Victoria Club.

MATERNITY nurse, 1757 Second Street. Phone 50131.

MATERNITY cases received in private home, terms reasonable. 611 Caledonia Ave. Phone 981.

MILLINERY Renovating, dressmaking, plain sewing, etc., done at home or by day, terms moderate. J. R. C., 807 King's Road.

POSITION as housekeeper for family; cooking, sewing, experienced. 2412 Alder Street, Vancouver.

WANTED—By middle-aged woman, position as housekeeper. Widower's family preferred. Box 2213, Colonist.

WANTED Situation as companion or help, country preferred, satisfactory references. Apply stating salary, D. A., St. Luke's Home, Vancouver, B. C.

WOMAN wants day work of any kind. Box 2265, Colonist.

WANTED Care of invalid by experienced nurse. Box 2344, Colonist.

WAITRESS wants position. 757 Market Street.

WANTED Position as housekeeper by capable woman; good cook. Box 2143, Colonist.

YOUNG woman wants any kind of day work; good worker. Box 2285, Colonist.

YOUNG woman requires work by the day. Box 2239, Colonist.

YOUNG woman, Scotch, wishes situation as general help, country preferred, small salary for good home. Box 2225, Colonist.

YOUNG English lady desires position as companion help; reliable and good cook capable of taking full charge. Apply M. M., 1257 Hampshire Road, Oak Bay.

YOUNG woman wishes situation as general help, on a ranch preferred. Box 2224, Colonist.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL suburban home, 10 acres, all cleared and cultivated, fine house, splendid view of mountains. Price $14,000. Terms arranged. Town & Country Realty, Room 1 Imperial Bank. Phone 3259.

FOR sale or exchange, Vancouver properties, by owner. Address Mr. S. Hull, 522 Oswego Street, James Bay.

HAVE clear deed lot close to town, in Fairfield District; cost $1,800. Will sell for $1,250 cash. Box 2283, Colonist.

OWNER leaving for England would like to sell 4 acre lot, Garden City, with ten young apple trees; near car. Box 2367, Colonist.

SNAP Lot, Garden City Heights, 75x131, $350, easy terms. Apply 520 Central Block.

SACRIFICE Offer wanted for my 40x200 corner on Montreal St., part cash, balance yearly. Phone 4668R.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

A 10-acre ranch near Duncan, beautiful house, hot and cold water laid on, fine poultry houses, with a number of Rhode Island Reds, sold at sacrifice. 1011 Government St.

A SACRIFICE—Waterfrontage in 10 and 20-acre blocks on east coast; railway through property, good beach, soil first-class; at snap price of $110 per acre. For full particulars address Box 1927, Colonist.

FIVE and ten-acre blocks near Saanichton, close to Victoria & Sidney Railway, good level land, no rock, $350 to $500 per acre. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

FOR Sale—Several acres of rich black soil, all fenced and under cultivation, on suburban carline, two stations convenient, extra good house, worth $1,000, nice situation, picturesque outlook, fine well, good outhouses, excellent roads, ideal place for fruit or chickens. The whole for $1,050 cash, $1,000 real estate will purchase to have option of cancelling the agreement and getting his money back with 7 per cent interest when second payment falls due if not satisfied with the bargain. Real estate agents might enquire about this, usual commission. Property worth much more than price asked. Box 1748, Colonist.

HAPPY Valley, 35 acres good cedar bottom land. Price $75 per acre, easy terms. Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank. Phone 3259.

LAND, suitable for home, high part of Mount Tolmie, or house ready built. Must be cheap for cash. Box 1918, Colonist.

SHAWNIGAN Lake—Four acres, $550, half sidey bottom; good soil, gardening, poultry. Lakeview, 10 minutes to stores and Koenig Station; main road. E. M. Walbank, owner.

TEN acres near Keatings, bungalow, barn, chicken houses, incubator, brooder, 70 hens, horse, buggy, cow, fruit trees, about an acre in strawberries; water laid on in the house, hot and cold water, bath, toilet, septic tank, electric light, telephone. A going concern. $10,600, terms arranged. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

ACREAGE WANTED

WANTED 5 to 10 acre ranch, 3-mile limit, no rock. P. O. Box 1288.

WANTED to lease from owner, an island, must have spring or be in fresh water. Give full particulars and price, which must be reasonable. Box 2227, Colonist.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A THREE-Room new bungalow, bath, full basement, cooler, good lot, off Finlayson Street, $1,595. Clean cut of $900, $75 down. Never get chance again at that price. Box 2364, Colonist.

A $1,000 Cut. Absolutely new, artistic, 4-room bungalow, bathroom, fireplace, cooler, sewer, basement, lot 52x120, close to Willows car and beach; a sure sacrifice price, $1,995, easiest terms. Box 2219, Colonist.

A BARGAIN of all bargains—Thrown away, new 9-room house on Victoria Marine Drive, Hollywood Crescent; waterfront, opposite Beechwood Ave., valuable furniture given free, including player piano, Arcadian range, and articles too numerous to mention. Boating, bathing, salmon, etc., and firewood all year round. Beautiful sea and mountain view. What more could be desired? Reduced from $9,000 to $7,900 and furniture thrown in. Terms $2,500, balance end of year and half. Phone (Bestside) 3079L. Agents note.

A DANDY little portable house for sale; can be taken apart and moved to your lot very easily. Get next and save room rent. 1379 Carnsew St., off Moss.

A REAL bargain in a 4-room fully modern bungalow in the best part of Fairfield, and only 15 minutes' walk to town. This bungalow and lot cost $3,500. Will sell for $2,800, with $1,000 cash payment. A snap if there ever was one. Box 2288, Colonist.

A DANDY little four-room bungalow just completed, with best of plumbing throughout, in best part of Fairfield, full cement basement and only 15 minutes' walk from town. Now, if anyone means business and wishes to purchase this little home, just call at 1379 Carnsew Street, and I will be glad to show you through. Good terms and a very reasonable price. Phone 4117L.

A GOOD house near car with loan on it for $1,000 that I am liable to lose. Give me $2,100 and you can have it! Box 2271, Colonist.

HOUSES FOR SALE (Continued)

BARGAIN—5-room shingled cottage, well finished, fully furnished, on ½ acre lot, Colquitz Ave., electric light and water. Ready for immediate possession, nothing more to buy. Cash $350; snap. Phone 78.

CALL at 1329 Carnsew Street, off Moss, for the best four-room bungalow in the city at the price. Phone 4117L.

FOR Sale—Six-room modern house, rented for $30 month. Price $4,000. Box 2275, Colonist.

GOOD big lot and shack near waterfront, Esquimalt electric light, etc., $575, any terms. Box 56, Beaumont. Phone 2504R.

MUST sell my 5-room modern bungalow, all cement basement, large lot, all fenced and in garden, $1,000 below value, small cash payment, balance $20 month, including interest. Price $2,950. Apply owner, 3086 Fourth Street, Oak Bay.

MODERN 6-room Bungalow, good location, mile circle, 2 blocks from car, take part acreage. Apply Box 2282, Colonist. Phone 5027R.

WELL, me for 1329 Carnsew Street, to see what that guy has in a 4-roomed bungalow that he does so much talking about.

$2,000, $1,000 cash, will buy 6-room house, lot 40x120; garage; on Lee Avenue; lot alone worth money. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank. Phone 3259.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

APPLY to our renting department for particulars of housekeeping rooms and flats, all prices, all locations. Phone 2456. Ladies' Agency, Hayward Bldg. No charge.

AT 605 Government St., furnished housekeeping rooms.

ATTRACTIVE housekeeping rooms in modern house, low rent. 1428 Vining Street. Phone L4626.

BURDETTE House—Furnished housekeeping suites; every convenience; steam heat. Corner Burdett and Vancouver.

COMFORTABLE housekeeping suite, gas; central. 545 Michigan.

CENTRAL, one large front furnished housekeeping room, quiet, adults only, $2.50 a week. Phone 1537. 658 Princess Ave.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, near park, reasonable. 1034 Queens Ave.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, $1.50. 523 Fort Street.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, 1034 Vancouver Street.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, reasonable; gas, suit bachers. 820 Pandora.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, small rent, like home. 1038 Fort.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, $2.50 up. 1176 Fort.

NO 2301 Cook Street, 2 rooms and kitchenette, and 1 room and kitchenette, unfurnished, high lot, water and heat, and gas; moderate rent.

NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms, 15 minutes from city hall; rent reasonable. 606 Gorge Road. Phone 1607R.

TWO unfurnished or partly furnished rooms to rent; moderate. 1154 Pandora Ave.

VERY comfortable housekeeping room, gas or cooking stoves, $2 weekly and up. 931 Fort Street.

WANTED—Responsible tenant for modern 5-room house, close in; electric fixtures, polished floors; cheap. 918 Meaview.

$12.50 for four unfurnished rooms. 1017 Burdett Ave.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

LADY requires two unfurnished housekeeping rooms with use of telephone, near Oak Bay Ave. Phone 2457R1.

FURNISHED ROOMS

AT the Dunsmuir, 730 Fort, dandy modern first-class rooms; snap, $2.50 week up.

ARLINGTON Rooms, 812 Fort Street, bright, outside rooms, hot and cold water every room, from $2.75 weekly. Miss Mercer, late housekeeper Ritz Hotel. Phone 1812O.

BLOCK from city hall, comfortable rooms, furnace, phone. 1406 Blanshard.

FURNISHED front room, light housekeeping. 837 Johnson.

FURNISHED bedroom $7, breakfast if desired. Phone 4347R. 1230 Johnson St.

THE Poplars, corner Government and Belleville, furnished rooms from $1.75 week up.

506 Government St., newly furnished rooms, strictly modern, easy walking distance from city. Phone 2198Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A HANDSOME piano, nearly new, $8 monthly. No dealers need apply. 1517 Quadra St.

ACCORDION—Real Italian, new, for sale, cheap. Apply Box 2228, Colonist.

A QUANTITY of shingle bolts and cedar blocks for sale, cheap, on tidal waters, Vancouver Island. A. J. Barton, 215 Central Bldg. Phone 2901.

BIG iron box stove, takes 30-in. wood, good for big room or hall, cost $17, now $9.00. Eastern Stove Co., Fort and Quadra Streets.

BLACK soil. Phone 5219Y2.

BOATS, canoes, motor launches. All kinds, new and second-hand, bought and sold. Causeway Boathouse, below P. O. Tel. 2414.

"EVINRUDE" Overboard Motor, 1913 model, with 14-foot dinghy, $60. W. Pender, 8 Pender.

FOR sale, cheap, cigar stand. Apply at 1318½ Government Street.

FOR Sale—Loam and manure. Phone 5219Y2.

FOR Sale—Two 18 and 2 12-inch circular saws and carpenters' outfit, new; snap. Box 99, Maywood.

FOR Sale—Two mahogany counter showcases. 326 Simcoe Street.

FOR Sale—Vacuum cleaner, new, in perfect order. Phone 2467L1.

FOR sale Some good household furniture, including beds, easy chairs, tables, sideboard, one Gurney Oxford range and another kitchen range, and kitchen utensils, all in good shape. 5 Moscrop Ave., off Pembroke St., near Fernwood Road. Phone 1574R.

FOR Sale—Six-hole kitchen range, two bedroom suites, dining-room set like new, at a bargain. 1219 St. Patrick St.

FOR Sale—4-passenger Ford touring car, complete with the following extra equipment; electric head, side and tail lamps, and large battery, special tool box on running board, special steering gear, luggage carrier, non-skid tires on rear wheels. This car is in perfect order. Price $375. Thomas Plimley, 735 Johnson Street.

FOR sale by owner, for one-third of its cost, a beautiful Mason & Risch piano, nearly new. Apply Box 2188, Colonist.

FURNITURE, all kinds, must clear at once. Prices accordingly. 1703 Blanshard, corner Fisgard.

FOR Sale—Portable oven, good as new, cheap for cash, also baking pans. Burnside Bakery. Phone 2235O.

FOR Sale—Detroit electric coupe, complete with all new batteries; tires, upholstery and finish in perfect order, cost when new $4,200. For immediate sale, $1,500. T. Plimley, Johnson Street.

FOR Sale—Green cordwood. Box 2292, Colonist.

FOR Sale—5 h. p. three phase 60 cycle, 220 volt motor, as good as new, price $65. T. Plimley, 735 Johnson Street.

FOR Sale—English bicycle (Sunbeam) with three-speed gear and oil bath chain case, in perfect order. Apply 1063 Broad St.

FORD touring car, late model, excellent condition. Am leaving city. Will sell cheap for cash. Box 2295, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Black soil and manure. Phone 1884.

FORD auto seat covers reduced to $25. Colors black or tan mohair. This for the balance of the month only. Here's a chance to give your Ford car that smart dressy appearance, which these covers indisputably add. Ford Agency. Phone 3882.

FOR Sale—1912 Overland automobile, 5-passenger, 4 cylinder, 35 h. p. This car is in perfect order and has been repainted. Price $300. T. Plimley, 735 Johnson St.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

FOR Sale—Auto tires, three 34x4½; one 30x3½. 2030 Foul Bay Road.

GASOLINE 23c at Plimley's Garage, 737 Johnson Street.

HAVING made a special purchase I am able to offer for a short time. Goodyear Diamond Tread Tires, $4.95 each. Godfrey, the bicycle specialist, 952 Yates.

HAVE beautiful player piano for sale; will sacrifice for immediate disposal. Apply Box 1899, Colonist.

HEATERS! Heaters! From $1.75 up. Stove pipe 5c; stoves exchanged for old ones, 50 per cent saved. Eastern Stove Co., Fort St., near Quadra.

I WILL sell my Ford Roadster at a bargain price; must have some cash. Box 2286, Colonist.

LADY'S bicycle in perfect condition. Phone 4340R.

LADY'S muskrat fur coat for sale; full length, size 40, bargain, $50. Phone 787, 5 to 8 p.m.

MALLEABLE steel ranges, $1 down and $1 per week. 1001 Government Street.

WE have for sale Ford delivery car recently overhauled by our mechanics, and in A1 condition. This is a snap at $350, terms if required. Ford Agency, 1019 Rockland Ave. Phone 3862.

1911 Cadillac just overhauled, oversize tires, in good shape, for quick sale, $600. 1511 Tudhope, $300, a snap. I have several other good buys. Harry Moore, corner Menzies and Superior Streets.

17-Foot Peterboro canoe, $15. Phone 3587.

MISCELLANEOUS

CORDWOOD—Stove lengths, $6.50 cord delivered Western Coal & Wood. Tel. 4743.

FURNACES! Furnaces! Now is the time to have yours repaired, also down pipe and chimney tops, at reasonable prices. J. D. Morris, 1045 Yates Street. Phone 674.

GASOLINE 23c at Plimley's Garage, 737 Johnson Street.

LAWN mowers sharpened, collected, delivered, $1. Walter Dandridge. Phone 1111.

NOTICE!—All persons found trespassing on the Esquimalt Water Works property at Thetis Lake will be prosecuted. Arthur M. Peatt, lessee.

SOLDIERS' If you want to hire a saddle horse, ring up 2611 or 3651Z.

SWEDISH movement and massage, vapor or hot air bath. Lady operator. Telephone 2413L; hours 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.; 921 Fort Street; room 5.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

SMALL air compressor or tire pump wanted, electrically driven. Plimley's Garage, 737 Johnson Street.

TED Sutton wants your cycles to repair at moderate charges. 613 Catherine Street, Victoria West Cycle Depot.

WANTED—Tent, 10x12 or 12x14, and fly. Apply S. Wyllie, P. O. Box 1397, Victoria.

WANTED—Single bedstead, brass or enamel; must be cheap. Apply Box A B., Colonist.

WANTED to purchase, whole or part contents of furnished house, cheap, for spot cash. Box 2337, Colonist.

WANTED at once, infants' clothes, cheap. Box 2342, Colonist.

WANTED—Second-hand Ford or Hupmobile roadster or runabout; engine must be in good order and the price low. Apply Box 2258.

WANTED at once, to buy 20-foot motor boat, reliable. Box 2357, Colonist.

WANTED—Ford roadster or touring car in exchange for cash and trade. Apply Box G. G., Colonist.

WANTED to purchase, cordwood sawing outfit with or without electric motor. Box 2323, Colonist.

FLATS OR APARTMENTS

ALANDALE Apartments, corner Linden and Hilda; absolutely first-class; rents very moderate; garage accommodation; phone 2413. M. E. Maddock, 5 Winch Building.

A CHANCE to move into a corner suite, ground floor, all modern conveniences, open fireplace, front and side entrance. Montrose Apartments, corner Hilda and Chester. Phone 4978R.

A NICE sunny suite, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences. Morrison Apartments, corner Hilda and Chester; phone 4958R.

ALL beautifully clean furnished suites. Normandie Apts. Phone 1739L.

AT October Mansions, corner Fort and Cook St.—Three and four-roomed suite to let; rents moderate.

AT Hampton Court, corner of Cook and Leonard St.—One 3-roomed, one 4-roomed suite to rent.

FOR Rent—Close in, furnished flat; bath, gas stove, nice locality. Apply 12 Boyd St., James Bay.

FURNISHED suite in Southgate Apartments. Apply Victoria Plumbing Co., 1052 Pandora St. Phone 3774L.

GLENGARRY 316 Cook Street, furnished and unfurnished suites. Large rooms and best arranged suites in the city. Phones 5193 or 5387L.

LOVELY 3-room flat, steam heated house, gas and every modern comfort. Phone 1626L. Also rooms single and double, with breakfast if desired. Lowest possible prices. 223 Simcoe Street.

MOUNT Douglas Apts., Oak Bay Junction. Thoroughly modern brick building, well arranged suites, healthy location with excellent car service. Terms reasonable. Phone 2428R.

ON Douglas Street carline, two new apartments, four large light rooms, bath and private hall, all built in conveniences; rent $17 and $20 month. Robert Russell, 222A Pemberton Bldg.

OLYMPIC Apartments, 1120 May Street, corner Cook. Two completely well-furnished 4-room flats for rent, 2 3-room flats. Prices extremely reduced. Strictly first-class. Phone 3132.

STANLEY Apartments, corner Linden and McKenzie; well heated; prices will suit you.

THREE-Room apartments from $14 to $18. Leroy Apartments, 503 Montreal Street. Phone 1295R.

THREE-Room suite, fully furnished, with bath room and pantry; basement, light, fuel and water, $25 per month; in good location. Box 2190, Colonist.

TWO 4-roomed suites on carline; $15 per month; one 3 rooms, $10. Apply P. R. Fleming, 624 View St. Phone 2207.

TO Rent—One unfurnished apartment, 1054 Southgate St. Inquire Caretaker, phone 1740R.

THREE-ROOM apartments, furnished or unfurnished, at greatly reduced rent. Owen Apartments, 431 Vancouver St.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

A YOUNG Belgian buck for sale, also some purebred Flemish Giants and Belgian Hares. The Rabbitries, Rock Ave., R. M. D. 4, Victoria.

ANDALUSIAN, R. I. Reds and Game Bantams, yearling hens and cockerels for sale. P. S. Lampman, Oak Bay. Phone 2564L3.

COWS and heifers and calves bought and sold. Percheron stallion and saddle horses for sale. McGregor, Four-Mile House. Phone 1807R1.

FOR Sale—Good brood sow. Phone 5219Y2.

FOR Sale—Pedigreed black or red cocker spaniel puppies. Enquire 618 Dallas Road.

FOR Sale—Fine filly colt, 4 months old, sire Glendora. Box 2326, Colonist.

FOR Sale—English setter, 18 months old, $10. Box 2280, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Black pacing mare, 6 years old; brass mounted harness and rubber-tired buggy. Will sell separate. No reasonable offer refused. Box 2210, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Irish water spaniel pup, seven months old; thoroughbred. Price $15. Apply P. O. Box 176.

FOR Sale—Thoroughbred Airedale Mick, with five puppies two months old; puppies $10 each, mother $75. Address Foul Room, Government St., next door Pantages Theatre.

FOR Sale—Herd of seven high-grade milch cows and three head young stock, cheap; 15 miles from Victoria. If desired will lease ranch to purchaser at nominal rent. Box 2279, Colonist.

FOR Sale—1913 Overland automobile, 5-passenger, 4 cylinder, 35 h. p. This car is in perfect order and has been repainted. Price $300. T. Plimley, 735 Johnson St.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK (Continued)

JUST Arrived—250 laying hens and pullets. Purebred Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. Victoria Fruit and Poultry Co., 1053 Wharf Street. Phone 5323.

JERSEY cow in calf, cheap. Box 2337, Colonist.

PHONE 1857L for milk-fed chickens, 30c per lb.; young fowls, 25c, dressed and trussed, c.o.d. Shoal Bay Poultry Fattening Yards, 516 Laurel Street.

TOM BARRON'S pen Wyandottes, nine birds (three spare), highest bidder; already (ten months) laid nearly 900 eggs each. W. Stroyan, Willow Park P. O.

TO hire, heavy team, harness and wagon, for Winter. Box 2345, Colonist.

WANTED—A trained bird dog; state price, etc. Address P. O. Box 893.

WANTED—Cows, pigs, sheep, fowl, in exchange for good city lot, fine location. Box 2283, Colonist.

WANTED—A few young pigs lately weaned. G. L. Walker, Sub P. O. 5, Victoria.

WANTED—Use of horse for its feed during Winter

BUSINESS CHANCES

A PARTNERSHIP is offered a nurse in very good nursing home, there is also a small home for disposal; fully equipped; small capital. A small boarding house, clearing $50 month, $200 required. Apply to The Ladies Agency, Sayward Block. Phone 1486.

A ROOMING house, 18 rooms, all well rented, quite close in, rent $35. $250 required. Rooming house, 12 rooms, rent $40, rooms all rented and several boarders, $150 cash required. Several small businesses where good living can be made, all reduced rents and prices. Particulars from The Ladies Agency, 126 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A WELL-KNOWN going concern (always did good business, always will), suit lady, living rooms in connection, high-class part of city. Investigation solicited. Present owner marrying, reason for selling. Box 2388, Colonist.

A SPLENDID cigar stand in best location, sold at a very low figure. Phone 3462.

FORD auto seat covers reduced to $45. Colors black or tan mohair. This for the balance of the month only. Here's a chance to give your Ford car that smart dressy appearance, which these covers indisputably add. Ford Agency. Phone 3943.

GROCERY store in fine location and doing a first-class trade with selected customers. Valid reason for selling. Business Exchange Service, 417 Hibben Building.

GROCERY business for sale on a main street, and one of the oldest in Victoria, good reasons for selling, and can be taken over as a going concern. About $2,500 will do business. Apply to Box 2321, Colonist.

GENERAL merchandise and freighting business for sale, in a growing district, only store in the district, post office and mail contract, in good mining and farming locality; will sell both businesses or each separately; this is a bargain. For further particulars write to Box 443 Beaton, B. C.

WANTED—A partner for chicken, fruit and milk business with some capital to invest; single man preferred. A good proposition. Box 2353, Colonist.

WANTED to rent or buy, a country store on favorable terms. Box 2365, Colonist.

WANTED—Some person to take an active half interest in proposition that shows immediate returns, hustler wanted, investigate now; be shown. Phone 2588R or 2320 Cook St.

WANTED—Party with a little money for giltedge proposition, no speculation. Call from 3 to 6 p. m., 303 Stobart-Pease Bldg.

$150 cash buys stock and goodwill of established cigar and news stand. Well located, rent very moderate and includes use of fixtures and light. Owner moving outside city. Box 2347, Colonist.

WANT TO EXCHANGE

A 50-acre ranch with house, barn and other buildings, owner will take house in city as part trade. 1011 Government St.

A LADY will trade a going concern, stock and fixtures worth $4,500, for a clear deeded house or chicken ranch. 1011 Government.

AUTOMOBILE—65 acres of land on the Island for motor car. Box 2362, Colonist.

A HOME—Will exchange my 80-acre tract on Vancouver Island for residence in Victoria, and will pay $2,000 cash or assume mortgage to that amount. Box 2361, Colonist.

AUTOMOBILE—Good building on Foul Bay Road to trade for car. P. O. Box 1461.

AUTOMOBILE, 5-passenger, for clear title building lot. Box 2188, Colonist.

EXCHANGE two new stores and apartments, 3-mile circle, for acreage within ten miles. Box 2340, Colonist.

EXCHANGE deed to lot, Burnaby, for good horse and buggy. Box 2202, Colonist.

FARM, 70 acres, 12-room new house, other good buildings, in splendid district. Will take house valued about $3,000. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 5, Imperial Bank. Phone 3259.

FAIRFIELD, fully modern 7-room house, Oak Bay; 6-room bungalow, Saanich, 4-room bungalow. T. B. Winship, 146 Wellington Ave. Phone 4557R.

I HAVE a 1913 Cadillac car in first-class condition, in exchange for cows, heifers or sheep. Box G. L., Colonist.

OKANAGAN fruit orchards, 5 acre and 10 acre, and 1 acre residential, with new house, lake frontage; owner leaving, will exchange either of the larger orchards for interest bearing securities, or A1 rented city property, each of the lots have some 500 to 600 fruit trees, and a house, buildings, etc., will arrange any reasonable terms on the acre lot. Prices below usual market value. Apply owner, Box 132 Peachland, B. C.

PRAIRIE Farm—Will exchange for residence. P. O. Box 1461.

PRAIRIE farm of 160 acres, 30 under cultivation, shack, all fenced, 2 miles from store and post office; very good land, to exchange for small farm in B. C. Will assume. Give full particulars, Box 2147, Colonist.

SHOTGUN like new, extra barrel, carrying case, cost $40, for canoe, gent's bicycle or pullets. Can be seen at Shell Garage, Broughton.

TWO acres in orchard, on B. C. electric, very attractive new 5-room bungalow and stables, to exchange for 6-room house in town. Also some good revenue producing property and agreement for sale for cleared land with house, near town. Heisterman, Forman & Co., 1210 Broad St.

TO Trade—6-room modern residence to exchange for auto in first-class condition. Box 2231, Colonist.

WANTED Acreage within 12-mile circle, lake waterfront preferred, in exchange for Oak Bay bungalow. Apply owner Box 484, P. O.

WANT to exchange, two Petaluma incubators, 250 and 500-egg size, for a light horse and harness suitable for canvassing. Address Incubators, Marigold P. O., B. C.

WILL take Prairie farm in exchange for my new modern 7-room house. Apply Box 2360, Colonist.

WANTED—A good lot near the water on Colquitz Ave., or Dysart Road, as part payment on new 5-room bungalow, built by day labor, every modern convenience; splendid high locality. See the City Brokerage, 1319 Douglas St.

$50 solid leather traveling trunk or gramophone (both British make) to exchange for good gent's bicycle. 335 Kingston Street.

$1,600 cash and 130 acres of good Island land for clear title residence. Box 2363, Colonist.

PERSONAL

HUNTERS, fishermen, pleasure parties. The subscriber has a fine hunting cabin launch. Would like to get in touch with parties wishing to take a cruise by the day, week or month. Address Launch, 820 Pandora Ave.

TO Hunters and Fishermen. The Central Livery Motor Stage, carrying the Royal mail to Cowichan Lake, meets all trains from Victoria. Phone or order your seats by mail. Round trip fare $5.00. J. Marsh, proprietor Central Livery Stables, Duncan. Phone 185.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS $10 daily and more earned by everybody undertaking an easy agency as an extra, expert knowledge unnecessary. Write Mr. Brouwers, 29 Stationsplein, Den Haag, Netherlands. (Postage 5c.)

AGENTS Wanted—To sell the largest and best book on the Great European War. Profusely illustrated with authentic photographs. Special section on Canadian Contingent and names of officers. Price $1.50. Liberal terms to agents. Write for free prospectus to World Publishing Co., Guelph, Ontario.

AGENTS start at once. Big profits handling our household specialty. Send for free booklet. The Franklin Specialty Co., 3264-66 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED TO BORROW

IN consequence of the present financial stringency we are inundated with applications for loans, and consequently can offer excellent securities on first mortgage of city properties at remunerative rates to any clients desiring to invest from $100 to $10,000. Apply Alliance Securities Co., Ltd., 207 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria, B. C. Phone 3206.

NOTICE

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

The office of the Deputy Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages has been removed to the basement of the new West Wing of the Parliament Buildings, Room 1, entrance from Menzies Street.

M. E. YOUNG,
Provincial Secretary.

June 22, 1914.

CROFT & ASHBY

Real Estate, Timber, Mines and Coal Lands
Phone 2899. 634 View St. P. O. Box 676.

FARMS! FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!
CATTLE RANCHES! CATTLE RANCHES!
TIMBER LANDS! TIMBER LANDS!

CHEAPEST buy in B. C.—673 acres, good land, many open meadows, on lake and stream, finest shooting and fishing, splendid ranch for horses or cattle, plenty of range for stock adjacent; will be near the Bute Inlet Railway from Vancouver Island, can now drive to near ranch. Price for quick sale, only $7 per acre, land surveyed, first payment easy, balance over 3 years.

WANTED—City property to exchange for Northwest farms.

TWO lakes near Victoria for sale; property fenced and stocked with several varieties of trout, also Eastern salmon.

FINEST farm on V. I.—520 acres, 75 cultivated and 190 in grass; near rail and sea, will take property in exchange for part of purchase price.

TIMBER—Fifty billion feet for sale, in quantity to suit, in B. C., Oregon and Washington.

NORTHWEST Farms—We have several to exchange for Victoria property.

QUALICUM INN

(Two minutes walk from Qualicum Station)

QUALICUM BEACH, Vancouver Island

BEAUTIFULLY situated modern 33-room seaside hotel; excellent salmon and trout fishing, good bathing, moderate rates. For particulars apply the manager.

WANTED FOR CLIENT

About 50 Acres of land, some cleared, for House and Lot Valued at $12,000

A. TOLLER

Member of Victoria Realty Exchange

604 Yates St. Room 10, Top Flat

WATER ACT, 1914

BEFORE THE BOARD OF INVESTIGATION.

In the matter of all streams in the North Saanich, South Saanich, Highland, Lake, Victoria, Esquimalt, Goldstream, Metchosin, Sooke, Otter and Renfrew Land Districts, and in the matter of all streams in the Malahat Land District which drain into Juan de Fuca Strait or into Finlayson Arm of Saanich Inlet.

A meeting of the Board of Investigation will be held at the office of the Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, on the 25th day of August, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all claims to water rights or privileges on the said streams which have been filed, all objections thereto, and the plans prepared for the use of the Board will be open for inspection.

All persons interested are entitled to examine these, and to file objections thereto in writing if they deem fit.

At this meeting claimants who have not previously done so shall prove their title to the lands to which their water records are appurtenant. This may be done by producing, in case of Crown-granted lands, the title deeds or a certificate of encumbrance or in the case of lands not held under Crown grant, by producing the pre-emption record, the agreement of sale, the mining record, or other documents of title.

Objections will be heard forthwith if the party objected to has received sufficient notice of the objection.

The Board at the said meeting will determine the quantity of water which may be used under each record, the further works which are necessary for such use, and will set dates for the filing of plans of such work and for the commencement and completion of such works.

And whereas there may be persons who, before the 12th day of March, 1909, were entitled to water rights on any of the said streams and yet have not filed statements of their claims with the Board of Investigation, such persons are required to file on or before the 17th day of August, 1914, at Victoria, before the hour set for the meeting, a statement as required by Section 294 of the "Water Act, 1914." Forms (No. 50 for irrigation, and No. 51 for other purposes), may be obtained from any Government Agent in the Province.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 11th day of July, 1914.

For the Board of Investigation,
J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.

The water rights maps and the tabulation of records will be open for inspection at the office of the Board at Victoria on and after the 17th day of August, 1914.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN THE GOODS OF CATHERINE BALFOUR MACDONALD, DECEASED

TAKE NOTICE that Probate of the Will of Catherine Balfour Macdonald, late of Armadale, Victoria, British Columbia, and who died on the 22nd day of April, 1914, has been issued to the Honorable William John Macdonald, sole executor.

ALL persons having claims against the estate are requested to send full particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of October, 1914, after which date the executor will proceed with the distribution of the estate, having regard only to such claims of which he shall have then received notice.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of August, 1914.

CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors for the said Executor.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the matter of the estate of John Sidney Van Allen, deceased intestate, and in the matter of the Administration Act.

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by the Honorable Mr. Justice Clement, dated the 20th day of August, 1914, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the 30th day of September, 1914, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 1st day of September A. D. 1914.

WILLIAM MONTEITH
Official Administrator

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF VANCOUVER HOLDEN AT VANCOUVER

BETWEEN:
THE WEST SHORE AND NORTHERN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED,
Plaintiff:

and

WILLIAM C. GEORGE AND PERCY GEORGE, Gentlemen, residing at 1714 Fairfield Road, Victoria, British Columbia,
Defendants:

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of His Honor Judge Grant, dated September 14th, A. D. 1914, it is ordered that the writ of summons issued herein on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1914, in which the Plaintiff is demanding foreclosure of a certain agreement for sale entered into on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1910 by the Plaintiff as vendor and the Defendants as purchasers, in respect to Lots 29 and 30, Block 31, District Lot 430, Group 1, New Westminster District, be served on you by publishing this notice in a weekly paper published in Victoria for three consecutive weeks, and the time for your entering an appearance to the said writ of summons be within eight days from the date of the last publication.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., 15th day of September, A. D. 1914.

RUSSELL, MACDONALD, HANCOX & FARRIS,
850 Hastings Street West,
Vancouver, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

To the Defendants,
William C. George and Percy George.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

Sale of Provincial Government Wharf at Ganges, B.C.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Provincial Wharf, Ganges, B. C.," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 1st day of October, 1914, for the sale of the Provincial Government wharf situate at Ganges, South Salt Spring Island, B. C.

Each tenderer shall state in his tender the amount he is prepared to offer to the Department for this wharf.

The successful tenderer must deposit with the Department a certified cheque equal to the amount of his tender, payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works.

The cheque or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them when the sale is completed.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., September 16th, 1914. se17

Certificate No. 265

BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY ACT
Chapter 194, R. S. B. C. 1911

CANADIAN NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company having submitted, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection (2) of Section 174, Chapter 194, British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C. 1911, plans showing elevations and details in connection with the proposed structures to be used at the following points:

(1) Frame Trestle over Helmcken Road at Station 246, Mile 4.3, Vancouver Island.

(2) Frame Trestle at Boleskine Road at Station 99.19, Mile 2, Vancouver Island.

And having applied for approval thereof, and the said plans, elevations and details having been approved by me.

I DO HEREBY, in pursuance of the provisions of Subsections (2) and (3), Section 174, British Columbia Railway Act, R. S. B. C. 1911, issue to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company this certificate of approval of the plans, elevations and details aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3rd day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

"RICHARD McBRIDE,"
For Minister of Railways.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan

TAKE NOTICE that Canadian Explosives, Limited, of Victoria, B. C., Manufacturers, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted at a point on the low-tide boundary of lot 64, Cowichan District, distant 1.86 chains south, 70 degrees west, from where a witness post is planted, said witness post being marked W. P., S. E. corner, and being south, 49 degrees 30 mins east, 33 links from the initial post of lot 64; thence south, 70 degrees west, 12.12 chains, thence north, 20 degrees west, 16.64 chains, thence north, 70 degrees east, 14.92 chains more or less, to a point on the low-tide boundary of lot 64, thence in a southerly direction following said low-tide boundary of lot 64, 17.42 chains, more or less to the point of commencement, containing 29.9 acres, more or less.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LTD.
WM. G. ROMMELL,
Agent

Dated 4th September, 1914.

LAND ACT

Form No. 11—Form of Notice.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF COWICHAN

Take notice that Canadian Explosives, Limited, of Victoria, B.C., occupation, manufacturers, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands, namely, 5.75 acres of land, more or less, bounded as follows: Commencing at a post planted at a point on the low tide boundary of Lot 64, Cowichan District, distant 3.03 chains N. 22° 45' W. from where a witness post is planted on the high tide boundary of Lot 64, said witness post being North thirty degrees fifty-one minutes West (N. 30° 51' W.) 113.18 chains from the initial post of Lot 64; thence; N. 22° 45' W., 12.08 chains; thence South 67° 15' W., 4.64 chains; thence South 22° 45' E., 12.26 chains more or less to the low tide boundary of Lot 64, thence in a northeasterly direction following low tide boundary of Lot 64, 4.64 chains, more or less to the point of commencement.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, Ltd.,
Wm. G. Rommel, Agent.

Dated July 25, 1914.

LAND ACT

DISTRICT OF ESQUIMALT

Take notice, that the Producers Rock and Gravel Company, Limited, of Victoria, British Columbia, intends to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for permission to purchase the following described land, being all that foreshore or submerged land, part of Section Sixteen (16) Esquimalt District, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point at the intersection of the South boundary of the said section with high water mark on the Royal Roads: thence following the said high water mark in a Northerly direction a distance of ten and sixty-four hundredths (10.64) chains more or less to a point two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) chains from the North boundary of the said section measured at right angles, thence Easterly and parallel to the said North boundary produced a distance of thirteen (13.0) chains, thence Southerly and at right angles a distance of ten and sixty-four hundredths (10.64) chains more or less to a point on the Easterly production of the said South boundary of the said Section, and thence to point of commencement, the whole containing thirteen acres more or less.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of August, A. D., 1914.

PRODUCERS ROCK AND GRAVEL CO., LTD.
BY WILLIAM C. HALL, Agent.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Bill of Sale by way of Mortgage, made by H. Oldfield and Geo. L. Dinkle, to Vincent C. Martin, there will be offered for sale, by public auction, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1914, at 1719 Cook Street, Victoria, B. C., by J. H. List, Auctioneer, the following Goods and Chattels, namely:

Lathe, gasoline tank and pump, and other machinery, tools and furniture, pertaining to a Garage. Terms of Sale Cash.

VINCENT C. MARTIN,
Assignee, Central Garage.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SAANICH

REWARD

A reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who, on or about the 4th of September, blew out the Rowland dam on the Colquitz River.

By order,
HECTOR S. COWPER,
C. M. C.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SAANICH

GARBAGE COLLECTION

NOTICE is hereby given that David Drysdale, of Marigold P. O., Phone No. 71, Colquitz, has been appointed garbage collector for this Municipality. Any messages sent to him will be promptly attended to. A fee of 20c per standard measure of 3¼ cubic feet will be charged.

CITY OF VICTORIA

POLICE CLOTHING WANTED

Sealed tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, October 5, for 45 pairs of Winter uniform pants, 18 suits of clothes, plain, and 15 Winter overcoats for the Police Department. Samples can be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom all tenders must be addressed and marked on the outside of envelope "Tenders for Police Clothing." A marked cheque for 5 per cent of the amount of the tender must accompany each tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. GALT,
City Purchasing Agent.

Victoria, B. C., September 23, 1914.

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral

Burdett Avenue. The sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with sermon at 9:30 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. W. H. Dawe. Matins and sermon at 11 a.m. Preacher, Archdeacon Scriven. Children's service at 3.30 p.m. Evensong with sermon at 7 p.m. Preacher, Archdeacon Scriven. Weekdays Holy Communion on Thursdays and Holy Days at 8 a.m.: Matins daily at 10 a.m.; Evensong daily at 5.15 p.m.; Service of Intercession on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

St. John's

Corner of Quadra and Mason Streets, off Pandora Street. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. The Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick will be the preacher for the day.

St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook Street and Caledonia Avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Choral Matins and Litany at 11 a.m. Choral Evensong at 7 p.m. The Rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated.

St. James'

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8. Matins and sermon at 11. Sunday School at 2.30. Evensong and sermon at 7.

St. Mark's

Boleskine Road. The Rev. J. W. Flinton, Vicar. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m. Matins and sermon at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Service of Intercession on Wednesday and Friday at 7:45 p.m.

St. Mary's

Oak Bay. The Rev. G. H. Andrews has returned from his visit to the Old Country and will officiate at St. Mary's today.

St. Saviour's

Victoria West. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany, 11 a.m. Evening Prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2.30 p.m.

St. Paul's

Royal Naval Station and Garrison Church, Esquimalt. Rector, Rev. W. Baugh-Allen. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Matins and sermon, 10.30 a.m. Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

Royal Jubilee Hospital

On this, the last Sunday in the month, there will be a celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m.: followed by the regular service of prayers, hymns, and sermon at 10:30. Both services will be held in the Pemberton Memorial Chapel. Nurses, patients, members of hospital staff, as also church people living in the neighborhood, are cordially invited.

Oaklands Church of England Mission

Services every Sunday, 7.30 p.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Holy Communion, first Sunday in month, 9 a.m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord

Corner of Humboldt and Blanshard Streets. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany. Sermon, in response to the request of the Patriotic Aid Society, on "Bearing Others Burdens." 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and sermon on "Christ in the Temple." Rector, Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

METHODIST

Metropolitan

Corner of Pandora and Quadra Streets, Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., D.D., pastor. Rev. Jos. Philip, M.A., B.D., associate pastor. Class meetings at 10 a.m. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Brotherhood at 2.45 p.m. Epworth League, Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer service, Thursday at 8 p.m. Rev. Mr. Philip will preach at both of the services.

Fairfield

Temporary premises, corner of Fairfield Road and Moss Street. The 11 a.m. theme will be "The Fight of the World," and the 7.30 p.m. theme "True Religion." Both services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Ganton, M.A. Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes at 2.30 p.m. Epworth League, Monday at 8 p.m.

Belmont

Rev. John Robson, B.A., pastor. Rally Sunday, 11 a.m., "Our Sunday School Work." 2.30 p.m., Sunday School Rally Day programme. 7.30 p.m., "The Church and Young People." Epworth League citizenship meeting, Monday night. Prayer meeting, on Thursday at 8 p.m.

James Bay

Corner Menzies and Michigan Streets. Rev. F. N. Stapleford, M.A., B.D., pastor. Rally Sunday—three services of especial interest. 11 a.m. topic, "The Value of a Boy." 3:30, "A Rally of the Sunday School. 7.30 p.m. topic, "The Bible in Life and History." Special music by the young people at all the services. Monday, Epworth League, 8 p.m. Tuesday, congregational banquet at 6.30—programme and addresses. Thursday, prayer service, 8 p.m. Friday, Junior League, 7 p.m.

Wesley

Corner McPherson and Fullerton Avenues, Victoria West. Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor. Rally Day Services. In the morning the pastor will speak particularly to the children on "The Boy or the Bottle." In the afternoon, at 2:30, an open session of the school will be held, when the school will give a fine programme of singing, recitations and scripture reading. The offering will be given to the general S. S. fund. In the evening the pastor will speak on "The Sunday School as a Factor in Nation Building." Special music at morning and evening services.

PRESBYTERIAN

First

Corner Quadra and Fisgard Streets. Minister, Rev. Jno. Gibson Inkster, B.A. Director of religious education, Rev. A. Rasburn Gibson, B.A. The minister will preach morning and evening. His subjects will be: 11 a.m., "The Church at Antioch"; 7:30 p.m., "The Treasure and the Pearl." Sunday School and Bible Classes, 12.30 noon.

Gorge

Corner Tillicum Road and Walter Ave. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7.30. Preacher, Rev. A. Rasburn Gibson.

St. Andrew's

Corner Douglas and Broughton Streets. Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D.D. Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2:30 (Rally Day). Men's Bible Class, 12.15. On Tuesday evening an organ and choir recital will be given. Strangers made heartily welcome.

St. Columba

Hulton Street, Oak Bay. Rev. R. A. Macconnell, minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Prayer service, Thursday at 8 p.m. The newly-elected elders will be ordained at the morning service.

St. Paul's

Corner Henry and Mary Streets, Victoria West. Rev. H. N. Maclean, M.A., Ph.D., minister. Rally Day service at 11 a.m. S. S. orchestra will assist in service of praise. At 7 the pastor will speak on "Christ and the Young People." Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p.m. Boys' League, 7:30 p.m. Young Men's Guild, Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Prayer and fellowship meeting, Thursday at 7.30 p.m.

Esquimalt Mission

Old School Building, Esquimalt Village. W. H. McDonald, superintendent. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Provision made for all ages. A cordial welcome to all.

BAPTIST

First

Dominion Theatre building, Yates St. Rev. John B. Warnicker, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The Sunday School, with Brotherhood and Philathea Classes will resume the afternoon sessions with today's meeting at 2:30 p.m. Young People's Society, Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer service on Thursday at 8 p.m.

Tabernacle

Special Service.—It will be Rally Day at Tabernacle Baptist Church today. In the morning Dr. Cameron will preach upon "The Early Conversion of Children," and in the afternoon there will be a special rally of the Sunday School under the direction of Mr. Aubony Hoyle, the superintendent. Several speakers will address the school and the children will sing several pieces by themselves. Dr. Cameron will preach at the evening service and Mrs. Brown, the chorister, will sing.

Emmanuel

Corner Fernwood Road and Gladstone Avenue; Fernwood car. Rev. William Stevenson, pastor. Patriotic Sunday, special services. Morning, 11 o'clock, "Christ's League of Pity;" evening, 7.30, "The Parable of Unemployment." Sunday school rally in church, 2.30. Parents and friends join with children. Monday, 8 p.m., B. Y. P. U., address by the pastor on Churchill's "Inside of the Cup."

CONGREGATIONAL

First

Corner of Quadra Street and Mason Street. Sunday, 11 o'clock, morning service, Preacher, Rev. H. R. Baker, Subject, "Outlook Amidst Life's Problems." 7:30, special service in connection with the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Preacher, Rev. A. R. Gibson, B. A., president of the local union. 2.30, Sabbath school, ladies' Bible class and Men's Own class. Monday, 8 o'clock, Y. P. S. C. E. annual "at home" and reunion social. Tuesday, 7.15 o'clock, Troop Eight Boy Scouts. Wednesday, 8 o'clock, finance board. Thursday, 7.30 o'clock, deacon's meeting. 8 o'clock, monthly church meeting. Friday, 7.15 o'clock, Troop Seven Boy Scouts; 8 o'clock, choir practice.

International Bible Students

International Bible Students' Association meets in I. B. S. A. Hall, 1612 Douglas Street. Bible study, 10:30 and 3 p.m. Special lecture in Pantages Theatre, "God's Great Stone Witness," illustrated. Tuesday, 7:30, Bible study; Thursday, prayer, praise and testimony.

The Psychic Research Society will hold their Sunday evening service at A. O. F. Hall, 1415 Broad Street, at 8 p.m., Mrs. M. Perkins, speaker. Messages at the close. The children's and adult classes of the Progressive Lyceum meet at 2:30 p.m.

The Divine Psychic Society meets in K. O. P. Hall, North Park Street. Mrs. L. Rees, B. D., will speak on "The Pharaoh of Self Indulgence," Sunday evening, 7.45. Soul messages at close of lecture.

Progressive Thought Temple, corner Pandora and Blanshard Streets. Dr. T. W. Butler will speak at 11 a.m., subject, "Living the Abundant Life"; 8 p.m., subject, "The Subconscious Mind, Its Use and Power." Wednesday evening, lesson-lecture. Free to all.

The Victoria Progressive Society of Spiritualism will meet at 766 Hill St., Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 935 Pandora Avenue. Services are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. Subject for Sunday, September 27, "Reality." Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Christians meet in Oaklands Gospel Hall, corner Cedar Hill Road and Hillside Avenue. Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m., "Breaking of Bread"; 3 p.m., school and Bible class; 7 p.m., bright Gospel service. Hymn books provided. No collections.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a reserve, advice of which appeared in The B. C. Gazette on the 3rd day of May, 1889, is cancelled in so far as it relates to lots numbered 200 to 212, both inclusive, Victoria District, for the purpose of making sale of same to the owners of Lot 31, Victoria District, known as the "Uplands" Subdivision.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., May 27, 1914.

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON

ARCHITECT

Has arranged a partnership with Mr. A. R. Hennell, Fellow of The Royal Institute of British Architects, of London, England, the business being henceforth carried on under the firm name of

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON
A. R. HENNELL, F.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECTS

419 Pemberton Block Phone 2696

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the construction of Bulkhead and Culvert work at False Creek Yards, Vancouver.

Plans, specifications, and forms of contract may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the offices of the Company, No. 719 Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B. C.

The work to be completed within sixty days from date of signing of the contract.

Tenders to be received at the offices of the Company not later than the morning of the 29th of September, 1914, and to be enclosed in sealed envelope marked "Tender for Construction."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MACKENZIE, MANN & CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next sitting for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me in respect of the Grand Central Hotel, situate at 551 Johnson Street, in the City of Victoria, to Charles Page, of the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 19th day of September, 1914.

GEO. H. MABBY.

I Always Rely on Hamlin's WIZARD OIL

Purest and safest of all liniments—antiseptic and germicidal in its qualities, Hamlin's Wizard Oil has been a favorite with doctors and nurses for over 60 years. Its high quality ingredients have wonderful healing power. Invaluable for rheumatism, scalds, stiff joints, headache, internal pains etc. All druggists. *Famous dream book free, if you write*

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL CO., TORONTO

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Valcartier Military Camp

A fully equipped branch has been opened at the Military Camp at Valcartier—Quebec—for the accommodation of the Overseas Forces.

Transfer of monies to and from the Military Camp will be made by all branches of the **UNION BANK OF CANADA**, free of charge.

Full information as to the new branch, the forwarding and depositing of money, will be cheerfully furnished.

A. E. Christie, Manager **Victoria Branch**

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital Paid Up	$16,000,000.00
Rest	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,098,968.40
Total Assets (October, 1913)	242,263,219.60

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. V. Meredith, Esq., President.

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Bankers in Canada and London, England, for Dominion Government.

Branches established throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also in London, England; New York, Chicago, Spokane and Mexico City.

Savings Departments at all Branches. Deposits of from $1.00 upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates.

A general banking business transacted.

C. SWEENY,
Supt. of British Columbia Branches,
VANCOUVER.

J. S. C. FRASER,
Manager,
VICTORIA.

MAYNARD & SONS

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by Mrs. Marboeuf, we will sell at her Residence, 107 Government Street, James Bay, on

TUESDAY NEXT

2 P.M.

All Her Valuable and Select

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Including Heintzman & Co. Upright Cabinet Grand Piano, Upholstered Settee, Sectional Bookcase, Upholstered Leather Arm Chair, Upholstered Mahogany Inlaid Arm Chair, Mahogany Centre Table, Mahogany Pedestal, Mahogany Chairs, Brass Fender and Fire Irons, Bear Rug, very fine Wilton Carpets, Curtains, Etc., Mission China Cabinet, Mission Pedestal, Chinaware, large Mahogany Dresser and Dressing Table, Arm Rocker, Full Size and Single Beds, Springs and Ostermoor Mattresses, Kitchen Table, Kitchen Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Dishes, **Monarch Steel Range**, Lawn Mower, Hose, Garden Tools, Step Ladder, Refrigerator, Gas Stove, Etc.

MAYNARD & SONS, Auctioneers

Auction Sale of Live Stock

From instructions received from Mrs. M. King, Happy Valley Road, two minutes' walk from Luxton P. O., we will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

Thursday, Oct. 1

The following: 175 Pigs, 60 to 125 lbs. each; 150 Fat Ducks, 600 Chickens, mostly Purebred Wyandottes; one Team of Drivers, four years old; Set of Double Harness, Set of Single Harness, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms, cash. Positively no reserve.

Sale will commence at 1:30 p.m. sharp. District Motor Bus will leave Victoria at 11:15 a.m., returning at 7:15 p.m.

FRANCIS & HEMINGWAY

Auctioneers, Phone 2484

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Messrs.

Stewart Williams & Co.

Beg to inform the public that the postponed sale of Mrs. Thompson Tinn's

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Will take place at her residence, 925 Madison Street (a continuation of Chamberlain Street), on

Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 12 and 13

AT 2 O'CLOCK EACH DAY

Full particulars later, or can be obtained from

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

CITY MARKET AUCTION

Tuesday, Sept. 29

2 P.M.

Usual Auction Sale of

Horses

Cows, Pigs, Poultry, Rabbits, Purebred Ram and Ewes, Wagons, Harness, Produce, Etc., also Hide or Wool Press.

FRANCIS & HEMINGWAY

Auctioneers Livestock Commissioners
Phone 2484

JOSEPH H. LIST

AUCTIONEER

Instructed, Will Sell by Auction

TOMORROW

AT 11 O'CLOCK

At 1719 Cook Street

Goods and Chattels contained in a Bill of Sale, viz: Lathe, Gasoline Tank and Pump, Machinery, Tools, Furniture, Etc., pertaining to a Garage.

Joseph H. List, Auctioneer
3000 Cedar Hill Road Phone 5280L

John Bartholomew

AUCTIONEER

ANOTHER HOUSE OF GOOD FURNITURE JUST IN

Comprising Oak Library Table, China Cabinet, Dining Chairs and Table En Suite, Buffet, Mahogany and other Dressers, Drop Head Sewing Machine, Jewell Range, Heater, Etc.

"Auction Prices" at the "Select" Auction Rooms

1016 FORT STREET

G. FERRIS

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

Why buy new furniture when I can save you 50 per cent on all kinds of Good-Class Furniture and sell it to you under a satisfaction guarantee. Come in and see it and let us talk it over.

Stock of Good-Class Heaters.

Best prices given for Ranges, Cook Stoves, Heaters and Good-Class Furniture.

836 Yates Street Phone 1219

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of Stephen Graham Campbell and Rose Campbell, wife of Stephen Graham Campbell, I have seized two hundred and eleven shares in the Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., which stands registered in the books of the Victoria Sealing Co., Ltd., in the names of Stephen Graham Campbell and Rose Campbell, being Certificate Number 226, which includes all dividends, premiums, bonuses, or other pecuniary profits upon such stock or shares, and will offer the same for sale at Public Auction at my office, Law Courts, Bastion Street, Victoria, on Wednesday, September 30, at 10:30 a.m.

Terms of sale, cash.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., September 25, 1914.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of W. C. Van Munster, I have seized and taken possession of one 4-Passenger Cadillac Car, 30 H. P., 1910 Model, and will offer the same for sale at Public Auction at my office, Law Courts, Bastion Street, on Tuesday next, September 29, 1914, at 10:30 a.m. Terms of sale, cash. The car can be seen at the Wood Motor Garage, 74 Broughton Street, Victoria.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., September 25, 1914.

LAND ACT

Take notice that Maurice A. Porter, of Esquimalt, rancher, intends to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for permission to purchase the following described land being all that foreshore or submerged land, part of Section Sixteen (16) Esquimalt District, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point at the intersection of the North boundary of the said Section with high water mark on the Royal Roads. Thence in an Easterly direction along the production of the said North boundary of the said Section a distance of thirteen chains (13); thence Southerly and at right angles a distance of two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) chains; thence Westerly and at right angles a distance of thirteen (13.0) chains more or less to a point on high water mark on the Royal Roads, and thence to point of commencement, the whole containing three (3) acres, more or less.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 12th day of August, A.D., 1914.

MAURICE A. PORTER,
By WILLIAM C. HALL, Agent.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

Story of Mexico—Cortes' Difficulties

The Mexicans had submitted almost uncomplainingly up to the present to the imperious demands of their Spanish visitors. They had witnessed their king taken captive to the Spanish quarters; they had seen his ministers burned to death in the public square; they had watched the Spanish soldiers gamble with gold and jewels from the royal treasury; and they had shown no offence under so great provocation to Cortes or his men; but the violating of the Teocalli, their great temple, heretofore sacred to the worship of the Aztec gods, and now partly given over to the Spanish that they might set up their own altars there, was too much for the Mexicans, their whole attitude towards their visitors changed. Smiles and cheery greetings no longer met Cortes and his cavaliers when they rode or walked abroad, secret meetings were held throughout the city, and Montezuma himself held many private audiences with his priests. The king himself had lost all outward complacency, and did not attempt to hide his real feelings of depression; at least he sent a peremptory summons for Cortes to wait upon him, which with no little misgiving that intrepid commander obeyed.

Montezuma informed him that what he had predicted had now come about, the gods were very angry at the profanation of their temples, and had threatened the priests that unless the Spaniards were offered up at once upon their altars they would forsake the city, which would immediately fall into ruin, and death and destruction wait upon all the inhabitants. "I have only to raise my finger," said Montezuma, "and every Aztec in Anahauc will rise against you. I beseech you, therefore, to leave the country at once, in order that your life and the lives of your companions may be spared." Cortes, apparently falling in with the emperor's suggestions declared his willingness to leave Mexico, but told the king he must have ships to travel in, and the building of them would take some time. However, Montezuma provided plenty of artisans, and directed the Castilian shipbuilders where they could obtain an unlimited quantity of timber, and the building of the fleet was begun.

And now where all had been peaceful in the Spanish camp at Mexico, and the soldiers' only occupations the daily drill and the mere killing of time in eating, drinking and merrymaking, a great change had come about. Sentinels stood on guard day and night; no man lay down to sleep without his armour on; horses stood ready caparisoned with their bridles hanging at their saddle bows; the guns were placed so as to command all the principal avenues, and the camp was practically in a state of siege. But bad as conditions were, trying as were the problems which confronted Cortes, more difficulties still were to come.

The news of Cortes' conquest and the wonderful riches of the country which he had conquered had aroused the slumbering jealousy of Velasquez, the Governor of Cuba, whom it will be remembered had helped to outfit the expedition in the first place, and had tried his hardest to prevent Cortes from taking command of it. He had been kept informed of the movements of the young general and his forces, and had more than once represented to the higher officials in Spain that Cortes was not a fit officer for such a command and that he should be recalled. The little vessel carrying the treasure for the Castilian monarch and Cortes' dispatches had touched at Cuba, contrary to orders, on her way to Spain, and the whole of the colony at the island, had become mad with excitement over the marvellous tales told them. Velasquez was not the only one who envied Cortes the honor and riches of his discovery. The governor, without waiting for word from home, decided to send at once such a force to the Aztec coast, that would compel Cortes to relinquish his authority. Owing to his unweildy size, Velasquez was unable to accompany the force himself, so he gave the command to one Panfilo de Narvaez, a man of great arrogance and self-assurance, and who possessed none of the great qualities which made Cortes such a successful leader of men.

The squadron which set sail from Cuba in March 1520 consisted of eighteen vessels, large and small, carrying nine hundred men, eighty of whom were cavalry, and a number of large guns, there were also aboard the vessels nearly one thousand Indians. It was a large armada for those days, and presented a very formidable appearance when it sailed over the horizon and in toward the land at about the same point where Cortes had first set foot on Mexican soil, the site of the modern city of Vera Cruz.

Here Narvaez was met by some Spaniards who acquainted him with all Cortes' doings since his landing months before, and concluded their remarks by stating that Cortes ruled over the whole land like a sovereign, so that a Spaniard might travel in perfect safety from one end of it to the other

Narvaez told his informers with much heat that Cortes had acted from first to last without due authority, and that he had been sent to take command over the Spanish forces at Mexico and to see to it that Cortes was sent home at once. Needless to say, his words carried no weight, so far as the Spaniards were concerned, but the sum and substance of what he said was learned by the Indians, and word of his arrival and of his mission were at once carried, in marvellous time to Montezuma in Mexico. We are told that several days before Cortes had any suspicion that a force had been landed in Vera Cruz, Montezuma had all the details. It was he, at length, who acquainted Cortes with the evil tidings. But that astute young general showed not the slightest fear or anxiety at first, professing to be overjoyed at the thought of meeting so soon, so many of his fellow countrymen. When Cortes told the news to his men, they broke into loud cheers, for they believed that the newcomers were reinforcements sent from Spain. When they learned the truth, it was a grave day for all of them, but they promised to remain true to their leader as they had always done.

Father Olmedo, that worthy and tactful friar, who had served Cortes in difficult situations many times was now dispatched to Narvaez with letters from Cortes, and he fulfilled his mission probably better than any one else could have done. When Narvaez was not about the priest talked with the new troops, and gave them glowing accounts of the life of Cortes' soldiers, until he had impressed them that it would be better to serve under his own master than under the haughty newcomer. He accomplished no practical results however, at this time, for Narvaez, possibly aware of his influence in his camp, hurried him off to his master, with the message that he meant to march against Cortes, to set Montezuma free, and win for himself the support of the Indian Allies.

Spain—Ferdinand and Isabella

Of all the sovereigns of Spain the names of Ferdinand and Isabella are the best known and this is because of their association with the discovery of America by Columbus. Isabella was queen of Castile; Ferdinand was king of Aragon, and, as was mentioned in a previous article, their marriage and the resulting union of the two kingdoms was the beginning of modern Spain. Tradition and carelessness on the part of popular writers have combined to invest these monarchs with a romantic halo to which they are not entitled. School children are taught to think of Isabella as a gentle lady, easily influenced by the pleas of Columbus. She was, in fact, cast in a very manlike mould. She was daring, ambitious, proud, resolute and courageous. She was not one to languish in her boudoir and sigh for the unattainable, or to seek for purchasers of her jewels to obtain money to outfit an expedition. To understand what manner of woman she was, let us imagine ourselves among the Moors, who were defending Granada against the Castilians. Who is this superbly mounted figure, bestriding in full armor an impatient steed? Accompanied by a small company of horsemen the figure in bright armor approaches near the city, and from a slight eminence regards it. The Moors, indignant that any one should dare to come so close to their capital, sally out in thousands to overwhelm the venturesome company. A fierce battle ensues, and through it all the figure on the magnificently caparisoned steed sits calmly watching the fight, which does not end until two thousand Moors are dead and the remainder of them have sought refuge in flight. The central figure of the Castilian group was Isabella, who was as courageous in the field as she was wise in council, and who wore armor with the same grace as she did the splendid costumes on which, in her hours of ease, her feminine soul delighted.

Ferdinand was not without ambition and vigor, but he was of a less heroic nature than his wife. It suited his tastes better to ravage the territory of the Moors with fire and sword rather than to meet his enemies on the field. He was intensely religious in a fanatical way, greedy and avaricious. This is why he permitted Torquenada to set up the Inquisition. An impression is very general that the work of this terrible institution in Spain was authorized by the Pope, but such is not the case. The Holy Office, which was its official name, was a papal tribunal, organized for the suppression of heresy, and if, at other times, and in other places, it may have been guilty of acts that cannot be justified in Spain, under Torquenada, it became an intsrument of the grossest oppression, not only sanctioned, but encouraged by Ferdinand, even though Pope Sextus IV. issued a Bull against it. While it may have repressed heresy in Spain, which is more than doubtful, it certainly was the means whereby Perdinand amassed great wealth and got rid of many persons, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to him. Isabella appears to have been greatly attached to him, and it is to his influence over her that her toleration of the Inquisition is said to have been due.

Ferdinand and Isabella, assisted by dissensions among the Moors, put an end to Moslem rule in Spain. The real hero of the anti-Moorish campaigns was Gonsalvo de Aguilar, who is representative of the best qualities of Spanish knighthood. The story of his career, which cannot be told here, is full of romance. Being the younger son of his father, little of the latter's great property descended to him, and in early manhood, a handsome fellow, with great skill at arms and other valuable accomplishments he set out on his adventures. In his twenty-first year, when he had already given evidence of prowess in all manly pursuits, he attached himself to the court of Queen Isabella, and his splendid bearing, his pre-eminence in tournaments and his lavish expenditure of what little money he possessed won him the title of "Prince of Youth." He served Isabella well and faithfully. During the siege of Granada the Queen was unfortunate enough to have her tent and all her belongings destroyed by fire. Gonsalvo immediately sent to his wife for her richest clothing and to Isabella's surprise she was soon attired as became her station. But he was not content with feats of arms or with exhibiting the qualities of a courtier. Possessed of a perfect knowledge of Arabic, he was able to carry on correspondence with the Moors. It is said that he knew more of what was going on in Granada than did Boabdil, its ruler, and more that was transpiring in Aragon than did Ferdinand, its king. Isabella gave him her fullest confidence, and on November 25, 1491, he effected a treaty with Boabdil by virtue of which the Spaniards entered the City of Granada and set up the Cross in the Alhambra, Boabdil retained only a semblance of power, which he was shortly to lose. Isabella and Gonsalvo were almost equal partners in the glory of putting an end to Moslem rule in Spain, which had lasted eight centuries.

The Lord's Prayer

Not a little controversy has been waged around what is called The Lord's Prayer, and it has evoked much discussion not controversial? As is generally known, there are two versions of it. One appears in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and the other in the Gospel according to St. Luke. The differences between them are not material, but they are sufficient to have caused a great deal of discussion in the days when theological hair-splitting was in vogue. Upon the face of the Gospel narratives the Prayer seems to have been recommended by Jesus on two occasions. St. Matthew includes it in the Sermon on the Mount, and introduces it with the words: "After this manner pray ye." St Luke says that one of His disciples asked Jesus to teach them how to pray, as John had taught his disciples, and Jesus answered: "When ye pray, say," and then followed the familiar form. Neither of the forms given in the King James Version of the Bible is that which is in common use. Most Protestants follow the first version used in the Anglican Prayer Book. In St. Matthew occurs the expression: "Forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors." In St. Luke the words are: "And forgive us our sins as we also forgive every one that is indebted to us." In the Anglican Prayer Book we have "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." There is no material difference between these several versions, although that in St. Matthew seems to imply that, if we would be forgiven we must first forgive. In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus explained the meaning of the expression as used in St. Matthew, saying: "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will also forgive you."

There has been more discussion over the expression, "Lead us not into temptation," than any other in the Prayer. Taking these words literally, and in the sense in which they would be used colloquially, they seem to imply a suggestion on the part of Jesus that God may lead man into temptation, and this, it has been rightly said, is to place the Deity in a light which would make him an object of hatred rather than of love, for if God leads men into temptation and then punishes them for falling, He becomes the embodiment of evil. It is unthinkable that man should be led into temptation by his God. It may be asked what the expression means if not this. We think there need be no necessity for shirking the issue thus presented, as many teachers do, or evade it by giving it some occult significance. The expression means what it says, but, like many other expressions in the Scriptures, when divorced from the context and from the whole body of the teachings of Jesus may easily be misunderstood. Jesus taught that there is a Providence immanent in the affairs of men. The very hairs of our head are numbered, he said, intending by these words to signify the intimacy of our relation to the Divine. "Lead us not into temptation," is a prayer for guidance, not an appeal to God not to make our position difficult. It is as though we placed our hands in the Divine hand and asked to be led in safety through all harm, and this view is exactly in harmony with the next expression in the Prayer "Deliver us from evil." The two expressions must be taken together, one stating our desire positively and the other negatively. We adopt the negative form when we pray against temptation and thereby confess our own weakness; we adopt the positive when we ask to be delivered from evil, and thereby express our confidence in the power of God to keep us from wrong-doing. There is no contradiction here, and both expressions imply trust in God as a guide in our daily life. The thought is just the same as that expressed in Newman's beautiful line—"Lead Kindly Light."

It is a very easy thing to pick out sentences or parts of sentences in anything written or spoken, and from them deduce opinions quite foreign to the whole meaning of the writer or speaker, as the case may be. To understand anything properly we must read it in connection with whatever it may relate to. When we read in the Old Testament of things attributed to God, we must remember that the Jews thought of Jehovah as a tribal deity who would do any conceivable thing to help His chosen people. When we read the sayings of Jesus we must remember that He thought of God as a loving Father. If we bear this in mind we will find no difficulty in such expressions as "Lead us not into temptation."

It is stated that the Lord's Prayer did not originate with Jesus, but is simply a variant of a very old petition to the Almighty. This in no way detracts from its value, but on the contrary adds to it. Some writers have attributed its origin to the Jews. Others allege that it has been found in a slightly different from Babylonian records. There is no reason why it may not be accepted as being at least as old as the time of Abraham, and in holding that when Jesus was asked for a form of prayer, he simply referred inquirers to one already sanctified by long usage. In this connection it may be mentioned that the language which Jesus used was doubtless Aramaic, which was the popular speech of the Jews at that period. This fact is interesting because there is great uncertainty as to what was the exact meaning of the word "daily" in connection with "bread." It has been explained by some as signifying that we should "take no thought for the morrow," but the Greek word translated "daily" was one invented in place of an Aramaic word, about the meaning of which there was much doubt. It may mean "for today," and hence "daily;" it may mean "for today and tomorrow;" it may mean "sufficient for our needs." This is of special interest because it demonstrates the folly of hair-splitting about the meaning of words that have passed through several translations before coming down to us.

The early Christians were accustomed to repeat the Lord's Prayer three times a day. We might all, with advantage, follow the same practice, for its influence upon our minds would be strengthening and elevating.

Bird Life—Vultures

The Bearded Vulture has the first place in the list of birds. Its home is in Southern Europe and Western Asia. It grows to a great size, its wings often expanding to a width of ten feet and its length being frequently four feet. Its color is a greyish brown, but the feathers on its back are marked by a white streak down the centre. The neck and under surface of the body are white, and near its nostrils are tufts of bristles which give it its peculiar name.

The Condor is as large as the Bearded Vulture, of which it is a near relative, and in isolated instances may be even larger, but there is no ground for believing that it is of the immense size it is sometimes alleged to attain. It is grayish black in color with a white collar, which does not quite meet in front, where there is a small place devoid of feathers. The male Condor has a large crest. Its home is in the Andes in South America, and if loves the higher elevations, seldom going below the perpetual snow line, unless driven by hunger to lower levels. It is very powerful and often is able, by constant worrying, to kill cattle and even pumas and deer. It directs its attack upon the eyes, and, having blinded its prey, kills it with blows of its beak. Condors generally hunt in couples. They do not build nests, but lay their eggs upon the bare surface of a rock. A female Condor only lays two eggs each year after attaining maturity, which is in its third year.

The King Vulture is so called because of a popular idea that no other vulture will touch a dead carcass until he has satisfied his hunger. The foundation for this idea is that he will drive away any bird that comes near when he is feeding. The King Vulture is found in America from Mexico to Peru. It loves the forest and marshy places, and lives wholly on carrion. It is of repulsive appearance, but its plumage is very beautiful, especially the snow-white breast. Its tail and wings are black and it has a collar of grey. Its head and neck are bare of feathers, and the skin is of vivid scarlet with a single patch of white surrounded with blue, except the throat which is lemon-colored. Its bill is orange and black. Its eyes are red with white irises. These gorgeous colors are only evident when the bird attains maturity, which is in its fourth year. It grows to about the size of a common goose.

The Griffin Vulture is the most common of this variety of birds, and is found in many parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. It flies to great heights and from its elevated location scans the whole landscape for dead or dying animals. When it sees one, it flies down to some nearby locality and there waits until it smells decay, whereupon it flies down and gorges itself. It is a timid bird and does not display much intelligence, for if a hunter conceals game with even a slight covering a Vulture will not disturb it, but will fly around it in circles, after a time giving up its search.

The Turkey Buzzard is the American variety of the Carrion Vulture. It is a bird with a great spread of wings and measures, when full grown, more than two feet in length; but it is not heavy, its weight rarely exceeding five pounds. The color of the plumage is black, mixed with brown with white in some places.

The Arabian, the Apini and Egyptian Vultures are all of much the same type, and naturalists regard them as the true Vultures. They are not found in America, but occur in many parts of the Old World, being the most widely distributed birds of this species. They are large, being, when full grown, about four feet in length. They are brown in color in the case of the Arabian variety. The others are white, with dark brown wing feathers and yellow bills and legs and present rather a grotesque appearance, but are not very repulsive. They will eat almost anything, animal or vegetable, and in many countries they are protected by law because of their great value as scavengers. In Egypt they have been so long protected that they walk about the streets of the towns without exhibiting the least timidity and compete with the pariah dogs for the possession of refuse thrown out of the house. They are very fond of ostrich eggs, which they break with stones carried up in the air and dropped so that they will strike the eggs. They follow ploughmen in the fields, eating the worms which the ploughshare exposes. The Egyptian variety has a very wide spread of wings in proportion to its size, and its movements in the air are very graceful. Like all other vultures it loves to soar to great heights, but for no reason that is apparent. It spends most of its life on the level ground. When the time comes to lay their eggs, which are usually three in number each year, they seek out a high cliff and, like all the others of their kind, make no nests, but leave the eggs on the bare rocks.

Musical Notes

There are 3,000 American girls in Berlin at present, so a reliable contemporary says, and they need help as food is high and very scarce. But they show very little concern for their predicament, refusing to recognize their danger, and intensely interested in regard to the military operations in the capital, which they crowd to watch with true American curiosity.

Jennie Dufau, who has been engaged to give concert tours covering all the large cities of Eastern America, lived in Alsace, in a charming little village half an hour's walk from the French frontier, a large part of the population of which was employed by her father in his factories. We use the past tense because today the little hamlet is overrun with soldiers, and has become the scene of pitiful tragedies, the home of Miss Dufau, the homes of her friends, her father's factories, the gardens, and the fields have all been ruined. Many of the singer's dearest friends, while endeavoring to cross the border into France, were shot and killed, but the young woman has every intention of carrying out her programme for this year, in spite of all these terrible happenings, and she cabled to America to say that she had secured passage and would leave Europe on schedule time.

"Mephisto," the versatile and amiable correspondent of Musical America, believes that he can see in this terrible conflict of the European nations, the bringing about of that dream of Victor Hugo's "The United States of Europe." He is not alone in this conviction. Many people believe and every one would like to believe that this present war will be the last to be fought between the white races, and its end will usher in universal peace.

A young minister was in love with a member of his choir. He himself was musically inclined and frequently the two would sing duets.

Recently he arose to announce the music of the morning service and in his agitation said:

"Miss Blank will now sing, 'Oh, had I the wings of a dove, I would fly away,' accompanied by the pastor."

Seasonable Garden Hints

Bulbs to Plant in the Fall

BOTH THOSE FOR FORCING AND FOR OUT-OF-DOOR BLOOMING

With the advent of September, the planting of bulbs must be commenced, to insure a succession of bloom from Christmas time until those growing outdoors have transformed the winter landscape into one of color.

THE FIRST BULBS TO PLANT

The Easter lily (Lilium longiflorum) and its varieties, Harrisii and grandiflorum, are usually to be had during this month. They should be bought as soon as possible and potted, so that they can have time to make a good root-growth before the forcing season commences. This early planting is really necessary. Six or eight weeks is enough time to produce a good root growth, when the pots can be removed to the greenhouse or window garden.

The Madonna lily (L. candidum) should be planted just as early as possible. The bulbs are available in August and September. The reason for early planting is that where the bulbs are to be grown outdoors they must have sufficient time to develop root-leaves before the cold weather sets in, otherwise the bulbs will Winter badly. Treat them like the Easter lily; sixteen weeks will bring them into bloom after forcing actually commences in November.

The freesia is the only other important bulb which should be planted in September, and then only those which are to bloom during the holidays. The balance can be planted in October. I always plant my first freesia bulbs about August first. The pots of freesia are set outdoors in a shaded place until cool weather sets in, when they are transferred to a coolhouse. These early-planted bulbs need to be grown continuously from the time they show above ground until flowering time, to get them in bloom for Christmas. Oxalis also can be planted at the same time for early Winter bloom.

FOR SEPTEMBER PLANTING

The bulk of the bulbs for planting indoors and out arrive from abroad during the month of September. It is wise to order bulbs early, for sometimes, though not often, the seedsmen do not correctly gage the public demand for certain varieties, and the supply runs short. The orders are always filled in rotation, so that late comers may not get what they want.

Of the tulips, there are three general classes—the early ones, the varieties of Duc van Thol; the bedding tulips, such as Chrysolora and Keizerkroon; and the May, or late-flowering tulips, such as the Bizarres, Bybloems and Parrots. This latter class is not available for forcing, but should be planted in some permanent position and left alone, for they bloom better after they have become established than they do the first year. The Duc van Thol tulips are dwarf, and bloom out of doors before the bedding or early single varieties. They are also valuable for forcing, for they are the only tulips that can be successfully forced for Christmas.

The bedding or early single tulips are the best for forcing, and they are also valuable for bedding purposes. They can be secured in almost any shade, except blue, but they cannot be successfully forced until the turn of the year, the first pans for forcing being brought into heat about Christmas time.

There are also double tulips that come into bloom just a little later than the early singles. These also can be forced, but not successfully until about February.

The Dutch hyacinths are, in my opinion, much better as pot plants than as bedding bulbs, but many people use them, and with success, as bedding plants. Their stems are short and stiff, and, when planted five or six inches apart, they make a perfect mass of color if pains be taken to select varieties blooming at the same time. Like the tulips, they do not force well until after the turn of the year. There are dwarf forms, known as Dutch Roman or Pan Hyachinths, that are very effective when grown in groups in pots or pans. Both these forms can be had in all shades of color except black.

From the earliest hyacinth flowers, the Roman and Italian hyacinths are grown. These are much more easily forced than the Dutch hyacinths, but they do not have such stiff stems or such large flowers. They can be easily forced for Christmas—indeed, so easily are they forced that it is sometimes hard to hold them back for Easter. The best way to grow them is in pans. They need support, which is usually given by placing small stakes or twigs about the inside rim of the pan and tying the plants to them with raffia, thus keeping the flowers from falling outward. The colors are white, pink, rose and blue.

There are as many varieties of daffodils and other narcissi as there are varieties of tulips or hyacinths, and the price varies from five cents apiece, or $1.25 a hundred, up to as much as one wishes to pay. The Paper White narcissus and the Palyanthus narcissus are the earliest to grow. These can be enjoyed in bloom at the holiday season without much trouble, but the daffodils, like the bedding tulips and Dutch hyacinths, can not be successfully forced until after the New Year. The daffodils are perfectly hardy in almost any section of this country, but the Paper White narcissus is not grown outdoors.

The Chinese Sacred lily, which is a prime favorite with most housewives, is available in September, but it can be started almost any time during the fall. The favorite way of growing this is in a shallow glass dish, in which stones are placed to keep all but the base of the bulb out of the water.

In addition to the three important classes named, there are an abundance of lesser bulbs that are worth planting and growing in the window garden. Take, for instance, the anemone (A. coronaria). There are several varieties of this; they differ from one another in color or amount of doubleness. They are cool-loving plants, and hardy in the middle states if they are carefully covered, but I have never seen any grown outdoors that can compare with those grown indoors. They need a temperature of only about thirty-five degrees, or perhaps forty degrees, at night. They do very well indeed in a temperature in which cinerarias thrive. There is a variety of color among these anemones—whites, blues, reds and scarlets in the range.

Closely related to the anemones are the Persian and Turban ranunculi, whose flowers look like large bachelor's buttons (Gomphrena). They require the same treatment as the anemones. In color they range through white, yellow and crimson.

Bulbs of the calla, the delight of every housewife, can be purchased in September. They should be started into growth at once. The secret of success is found in a rich soil and in abundance of water.

Some of the other bulbs for planting in the month of September are: Scilla, snowdrop, brodiæa, Butterfly tulip (Calochortus), Crown Imperial, crocus, muscari, lachenalia, oxalis, freesia, Dog-tooth violet (Erythronium). The lachenalia, oxalis and freesia are not hardy, so can not be grown outdoors.

CHOICE BULBS ARRIVING IN OCTOBER

The most delicate, and to me one of the most interesting of bulbs that one can grow, is the Ixia. The plants are tall and grass-like, reaching a height of twelve to eighteen inches, and producing starlike flowers an inch or less across. They require a cool place in which to grow. They require the same treatment as the freesia and anemone; they must be kept in a cool, light place from the time they are planted until they are brought into heat about the first of the year. They cannot be forced successfully earlier.

Both the Spanish and English Iris are good window plants, as well as excellent bulbs for bedding or planting in the border. They are easily forced in eight and six weeks respectively in any window garden, after the turn of the year. Out-of-doors, they require a light, well-drained soil.

THE LAST TO ARRIVE

It is not until November that most of the lilies come to this country. In some sections the ground will be frozen at that time, but planting can be done if a mulch has been used to keep the frost out.—P. H. Weise.

WHEN TO PLANT THE BULBS

SEPTEMBER	
Anemone coronaria	Hyacinth †
Brodiaea	Lachenalia
Calla	Narcissus †
Calochortus †	Oxalis
Crocus †	Ranunculus
Crown Imperial * †	Snowdrop †
Chinese Sacred Lily	Squills †
Grape Hyacinth †	Tulip †
OCTOBER	
Iris †	Ixia
	Nerine
NOVEMBER	
Astilbe †	Lilium species * †
Amaryllis	Lily-of-the-Valley †
Gladiolus	

* Not good for forcing. † Hardy.

CELLAR GARDENING.

Even the cellar can be turned into a growing room during the Winter, when everything outdoors is frozen up. Rhubarb, asparagus and mushrooms can be grown in the ordinary cellar. Success is most sure with rhubarb. Dig the roots now and store them in a cool, dark place, in damp sand or in soil, where they can rest. To force them, plant them in a box or half-barrel, and place them near the furnace. The heat will soon force the roots into growth, and it will be a matter of only a few weeks before the stalks are ready to cut or pull. Rich soil is not a necessity; the food is already stored in the roots. The same plan is followed for asparagus. Mushroom growing involves more work, and few people really like the idea of having manure in the cellar, although there is no odor from it except on the day when it is put in the cellar. Horse manure should be used and should be prepared outdoors, and, when ready, put in the cellar. As soon as the bed is at the proper temperature, it is spawned, and the bed cased in. In a few weeks mushrooms will appear if the venture is to be a success. It is an uncertain crop for the amateur, and even professional gardeners sometimes fail.—P. T. B.

The Night-Blooming Cereus Tangle

There are two genera of plants that contain night-blooming species that are largely grown as house plants under the common name of "night-blooming cereus." The genera are Cereus and Phyllocactus. They are very easily distinguished, for, although more than two hundred species of cereus have been classified and named, ranging from the slender rat-tail to the gigantic specimens that attain a height of from thirty to fifty feet, and among which may be found round, square, triangular, or many-sided forms, not one of them ever flattens out into a leaf-like growth.

On the other hand, the stems of the phyllocactus flatten out and resemble attenuated oak leaves in shape. The round stems, which start from the ground, terminate in large, flat "leaves" with scalloped edges, like the more common red and pink day-blooming species of phyllocactus, commonly called the knife-blade cactus. From this leat others grow—starting from the edge of the leaf—until the whole plant is a mass of leaves.

There are three night-blooming species of cereus commonly grown. They are nycticalis, triangularis and grandiflorus. These plants make a long straggly growth, which produces an awkward-looking plant. To be at all presentable, they must be grown on trellises. From the stems many rootlets are produced that attach the plants to stones, walls or whatever else they may be growing against. These long stems, or stalks, are angular; nycticalis has four to six angles, grandiflorus five to seven, while triangularis is, as its name suggests, three-sided. The flowers of all three of these are white. They open at the edge of evening and stay open until the sun strikes them the following morning; should it be cloudy, they may stay open as late as ten o'clock.

The phyllocactus also makes a long snake-like growth, that needs a trellis upon which to rest. In their native haunts these plants are epiphytes, clinging to the trees in much the same way as do the orchids. The broad leaf-like stem of these plants is often called a leaf; but the phyllocactus, like nearly all members of the cactus family, have few or no leaves. I never saw a phyllocactus leaf.

The function of the leaves is performed, on the succulents, by the stems; that is why they are so green. The epidermis, or skin of the stems, is filled with chlorophyll, the substance which gives the leaves of plants their color, and which digests the food taken in by the plants' roots; converting it into forms available for plant use.

When the phyllocactus blooms, the buds start from the edge of the so-called leaf, and develop into a gloriously beautiful flower, eight inches (sometimes more) in diameter, borne on a slender, solid, smooth stem about nine inches long. When the cereus blooms, the bud breaks through the stalk and looks like a tiny tuft of cotton; but when it begins to develop it grows as a tube, and when fully developed there is no stem at all—the tubular part of the blossom starting directly from the plant-stalk, to which the pistil of the flower is attached.

The development of the buds on either plant is very slow during several weeks, but during the last few days one can see a decided change in size and color (which becomes lighter) each morning. Some writers picture an "opening" that is simply marvelous, but, after watching dozens of blossoms expand, I must confess that no such wonderful quiverings and shaking-open of petals has ever rewarded my watching, though during the last hour or so the expanding is rapid enough, so that one who looks away for a very few moments will see a change when he again looks at the bud.

The night-blooming phyllocactus is much prettier when out of bloom, and blooms when younger, than the cereus; its flowers are, to the casual observer, as beautiful, and are, beyond question, more fragrant.

On the other hand, the night-blooming cereus is a rarer plant, and its very ugliness of form has a fascinttion for the plant-lover. The flowers are undeniably more beautiful when given more than a superficial glance, for the parts are finer and more numerous, and the beauty of the way in which the stamens are carried through the entire length of the tube of the flowers can be realized only by seeing them.

These night-blooming cacti are very easy to grow. Their thick skins seem to withstand almost any amount of abuse. They will grow in almost any temperature found in living-rooms, and the excessive dryness that frequently is found in the living-rooms of houses has no withering effects upon them.

As to soil, almost any good garden loam will do, but a good fibrous loam is best. This can be secured from most florists, or by rotting sods at home. This should be mixed with one part of sand and one of well decayed horse manure to two parts of rotted sod. The addition of a little broken charcoal—a six-inch potful to a bushel of soil—will help to insure perfect drainage. The charcoal should be broken up into pieces about half an inch square.—Eva Ryman Gaillard, in Suburban Life.

GOOD PLANTS FOR THE DINING-TABLE.

The first requirement of plants which are to be used for ornamenting the dining-table is that they be small—not over six or eight inches in height—except in rare instances, when plants ten to twelve inches may be used. When the centrepiece is too high, it becomes an uncomfortable obstacle to observation and conversation.

Ferns are best for table decoration because they are small, long-lived in the case of several varieties, and cheap, as a rule; at most greenhouses one can buy them grown in two or three-inch pots for ten cents apiece.

The best, or at least the hardiest, of the small ferns, are the pteris. There are several of them, and the oddly shaped, and, in some cases, peculiarly marked, fronds make them very attractive.

The so-called umbrella palm also makes an excellent centrepiece until it grows too tall, but a small plant will not, as a rule, grow so fast but that it can be used all Winter.

Pandanas Vietchii, Asparagus plumosus, var. nanus, the silk oak (Grevillea rodusta), Cocos Wedelliana, and Phœnix Roebellini, are excellent plants for use as the main plant Although they will all eventually grow large, their growth is slow, so that, with few exceptions, the trying conditions found in the ordinary house will cause the death of the plants long before they become too large for use. Around these larger plants there should be smaller ones, to cover the soil, and for this purpose the small ferns already mentioned are excellent. The small fern allies, too, like selaginella and lycopodium, may be employed in the same way.

Whatever the plants, however, they must have good care if they are to prove satisfactory for more than a few days. Only recently I overheard a woman complaining to her florist that the plants in her fern dish, which she was using as a centrepiece, were not good plants. A few questions only were needed to elucidate the fact that, as the woman had bought the plants to decorate the dining-room table with, she had kept them on the table constantly, which of course was a great mistake. Ferns, palms and other plants must have light; therefore, when the table is cleared, the best plan is to put the plants in a North or other window, where they will receive an abundance of light, but not the direct rays of the sun, except, possibly in the early morning and late afternoon. Watering must also be carefully attended to.

The dishes used for table centrepieces are so small that, under ordinary circumstances, the soil dries out rapidly. If a special dish, large enough to allow the packing of damp moss around the pot containing the ferns is used, a more uniform condition of moisture can be maintained, but the dish will be so large as to look clumsy. A better way would be to have a moss-filled dish or box in a North window in which the dish may be set during the time it is not on the table.

One reason why centrepieces and other plants bought in greenhouses often fail to give satisfaction is that the plants have not been hardened off to meet the conditions found in the ordinary house. To circumvent this, get the fern-dish filled with such plants as you like that will succeed in the house under ordinary conditions, and then ask the florist to keep it for you a week or two until the soft growth, if there is any, has been hardened off, so that the plants will not wilt or the leaves turn brown shortly after they are taken home.

Ornamental centrepieces for table ferns are to be found in great variety both as respects material and size. Brass fern-dishes are particularly attractive and may be secured for as small a sum as one dollar. China dishes, attractively ornamented, are used, to a large extent, and cost from twenty-five cents up. Sometimes it is possible to find dainty, small jardinieres imported from Japan, which make very attractive centrepieces when containing single small ferns. These jardinieres come both in a deep green and a dark red, and have characteristic Japanese decorations. Silver fern-dishes are frequently used, and, while somewhat expensive, are always ornamental and in good taste.—By H. H. Henry.

Propagate by cutting such plants as petunias, verbenas, pelargoniums and the like, and choose a shady site where they can be stood until the Winter. Remove weak and useless shoots from cucumber plants and give a good mulching to help late fruit.

Take advantage of showery weather to plant out biennials and perennials, if dry weather is prolonged plant out and water for a few days after planting. Try and get as many plants established as possible before the Winter.

My Bay-Window Garden

Until we had our February garden, this month was to us the most cheerless of the year. There was no pleasure to be obtained walking abroad. The silence of Nature was oppressive and the cold penetrating. Our feathered friends had long since migrated to warmer climes, while many of the familiar wild things were enjoying their long sleep. We therefore determined to make our own sunshine within doors.

We had no conservatory, but an unusually large bay-window made an excellent substitute. Two broad shelves ran around the entire length of the window, accommodating about forty medium-sized pots. Two windows we devoted to bulbous plants, and the centre window to geraniums and different varieties of the coleus.

In November, we received a present of Holland bulbs of hyacinths, narcissi, daffodils and tulips. It was this gift which prompted us to try a February garden. We immediately planted these bulbs in shallow pans, eight or nine inches across, placing five or six bulbs in each pan. We secured a fine earth mold from the woods near at hand, finding by previous experience that this soil is excellent for most plants.

After the bulbs were planted, we placed them in a cool, dark cellar for a month, in order that they might become well rooted before being brought to the light. This, let me add, is very essential to successful bulb culture. We once tried to raise hyacinths without observing this rule, and the result was a stunted growth and an immature spike of blossoms.

In this instance, we were especially successful with our hyacinths. Bulbs of different varieties were planted in the same pot and, when in bloom, the effect was more than satisfactory. Spikes of flowers in varying shades of purple, rose and yellow made a gorgeous display, even on a dark February morning. To our collection of Holland bulbs we added what were termed "Dutch Roman" hyacinths. These bulbs are specially adapted for house culture, as they do not grow so tall or so large as the Holland bulbs. Some people call these bulbs the "pan" variety. The smallness of the plant and the blossom is fully compensated by the fact that each bulb produces several spikes of fragrant blossoms.

I am not so fond of tulips as of other bulbous plants, and had only one pan. They added a brilliancy to our already gorgeous floral display. Our collection comprises two pots of white and two of yellow daffodils. The petals of pure white and the crown of yellow formed a pretty contrast; the flowers were so perfect that they resembled wax flowers. I was especially fond of my pan of yellow daffodils, for they seemed to scatter sunshine and good cheer, which even the dismal February clouds could not dispel.

To our collection of bulbous plants we added a few miscellaneous ones. Our Cuban lily was particularly beautiful. The blossom was white in color and not large. Indeed, this modest little plant would never have been noticed among its showy neighbors had it not been for its peculiar and exquisite fragrance, so different in quality from any other, which readily led to its discovery. A pan of freesias completed our list, if we except a tub containing an amaryllis which stood on the floor. The freesia is a free bloomer, although not a showy plant. We had both the white and the yellow varieties.

The centre of our bay-window was devoted to geraniums and coleus plants. No plants are more satisfactory for Winter blooming than geraniums, as they do not require more than ordinary care and are free bloomers. We prepared our slips late in August, bringing the plants into the house just before frost. Almost every color imaginable was repeated in our geranium blossoms—single and double. Our coleus plants were also satisfactory, being easy to slip, and growing rapidly when once rooted.

I attribute a large part of the success of our February garden to the fact that the room in which these plants were kept was not lighted by gas.

In the rear of this bay-window stood a wire plant-stand filled with ferns and palms. This made an effective background. We tried in vain to obtain a picture of our window, but the result was so unsatisfactory that the attempt was discarded.

It takes considerable time and thought to produce a February garden like the one we have just described, but the experiment paid in the pleasure it afforded not only ourselves, but others.—Harriet Woodward Clark in Suburban Life.

Hollyhocks may be propagated by cuttings, and the best sort only should be selected. Raspberry canes should be cut down so as to help ripen the young canes for next season.

Pansies strike freely now and a good stock should be raised before the Autumn. Sow the main crop of Winter spinach, water vegetable marrows in dry weather and mulch if planted in poor soil. Make a sowing of radishes and mustard and cress.

News and Stories for the Children

Current Topics

A French cruiser seized the steamer Heina which was suspected of supplying coal to German men of war, and took her to Martinique, one of the French West India Islands.

Away off in Zanzibar Harbor, on the East Coast of Africa, the German cruiser Koenigsberg steamed in and destroyed the British ship Pegasus which was being repaired.

No strong drink is being sold in Russia during the war, and in other countries its manufacture is being forbidden because all the grain is needed for food. If it is bad for soldiers to drink surely men engaged in peaceful occupations would be better for being sober.

If every boy and girl who has grown too big for a Winter suit and who has no little brother or sister who needs it would, with mother's consent, sent it to the nearest Friendly Help Society some other child would be made warm and comfortable.

British Columbia's gift of 1,200,000 pounds of salmon will be sent forward this week. Each can is to have a label showing where it is from and for whom it is intended. In addition to the wheat which is Canada's gift most of the Provinces have given of their abundance to Britain's need.

On her way to lighthouses with supplies for the Winter and with the wives and children of some of the keepers, the Government steamer Montmagny went down with eleven children, two women and one man on Crane Island near the Island of Orleans in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She was struck by the steamer Lingan.

The British Parliament has passed the Home Rule Bill and that disestablishing the Welsh Church, but neither of these laws will be put into operation till the war is over. A brigade of Irish volunteers is being raised to join the expeditionary forces. Irishmen have proven their valor on many battlefields and some of Great Britain's ablest generals have been of Irish birth.

Switzerland has disbanded her army. This little neutral state has been nearly ruined already by the war. The soldiers cost $300,000 a day while they were under arms. The tourist travel which usually brings thousands of people to see the wonderful scenery and to enjoy the pure air of the mounutains has almost ceased, and those who depend for a living on the money they brought are in distress.

Nova Scotia has sent a shipload of clothing and provisions to Belgium. The Premier showed that the brave people of that little country had lost, in many cases, all they had, homes and property as well as fathers and brothers and sons. The people of Nova Scotia did well. It is easy to help the suffering we see, but that which is far off is apt to be forgotten.

All the week Victoria people have been looking at the comet that has come into view between the Great Dipper and the horizon. It can be seen with the naked eye but looks more beautiful through a field glass. These visitors travel very fast so everyone should make haste to see it. Even though you do not find the comet the sight of the evening sky these September nights is wondrously beautiful.

An old lady of ninety-two who has lived in Germany over seventy years will lose a large income by the war. This is the Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, a British princess who has been receiving $15,000 a year from the British Parliament. This was done because of a law forbidding payments of any kind to the subjects of a hostile nation. It is not likely this old, old lady who is a cousin of Queen Victoria and an aunt of Queen Mary will feel the want of the money. Old people need but little, however grand may be their homes.

Col. Coy returned from Valcartier after having seen an army made of the companies of volunteers from all parts of Canada. He reports that the place of honor was given to the Highlanders and that A and B Companies of Victoria's 50th lead these, while Col. Currie commands the second brigade. Colonel Coy, as every Victoria boy should know is honorary colonel of our Highland Regiment, and has borne much of the expense of its equipment. Neither he nor any one thought, however, when the regiment was formed in the Spring that it would so soon be called out on active service.

Although, since the war began, there has been no great naval battle there has been great destruction of ships of war. The Germans have lost twenty, the English twelve, the Austrians and the Russians and Japanese each two. Not all of these have been destroyed. The Goeben and Breslau were sold to Turkey. The destruction by German destroyers of the cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue, on Tuesday, was a great blow, as there was terrible loss of life. Sooner, almost, than one can write it these three noble ships with 1,300 brave men were hurled to destruction. About 700 were rescued from the sea, some of them only boys. Will the day ever come when such wholesale slaughter will be forbidden in civilized lands?

Dr. William Saunders, director of experimental farms for Canada was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, London, Ontario, on the 18th of September. Perhaps no one has done the country better service than this quiet gentleman who has been teaching the farmers of Canada how their work can best be done and finding out what grains would grow best in certain parts of the land. The people in the city scarcely heard of him, but country homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific are happier and more comfortable because of him. He showed men not only how to grow good crops but how to shelter and beautify their farms with trees. His best monuments are the most beautiful districts of the country. There is room in Canada for many hundreds of such teachers as Mr. Saunders. It is said that Canada has some of the finest mining engineers and that there are enough men at present to plan her public works. But we need more men who love the land and seek to draw from the bosom of mother earth her treasures for nourishing roots, golden grain and rich fruits.

The Saanich people are to have a new paved road and a water works system. The by-laws authorizing the Council to undertake these works and to buy water from Victoria were passed on Saturday week. The Government will pay for part of the road. The people of Saanich have shown that they are sure many thousands of people are coming to make their homes in the municipality and to help them to live more comfortably.

It almost seems as if the Germans had determined to turn the whole world against them. The burning of towns and the destruction of the churches, in which are treasures of art, pictures and carvings and statues is a loss that can never be replaced.

Austria has sustained terrible losses. In Galicia the Russians have stormed the fortress and railroad centre of Jaroslav, and are marching on Cracow and Breslau. They are not likely to take either of these cities without a bitter struggle with the Germans. The Servians have taken Sarejevo, the capital of Bosnia. This is the city in which the crime was committed which was the excuse for the war if not its cause. Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne and his beautiful wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were murdered by an assassin. Since then how many thousands of brave men have given up their lives? It is said that there is not only mourning and suffering but dissension in Vienna, Austria's beautiful capital. There are reports that Italy may take up arms against her former allies but, so far her government is satisfied with guarding her frontier from invasion.

Hon. W. J. Bowser has the fisheries department under his charge. A report, telling all that is known about the fishes of the Province has just been issued from this department. The book is beautifully illustrated and contains most interesting information. The whole story of salmon life, as far as investigators have been able to discover it, is told, and a most interesting story it is. There should be at least one copy of this report in every school. British Columbia's fish, if properly conserved, will be a never failing mine of wealth to its people. The more the people know about the fish the more careful will they be not to break the laws made for their protection. The patience of the learned men who have collected the information is as wonderful as their stories are interesting. Among these are Dr. Joseph Stafford, of McGill University, and Dr. Gilbert, and Mr. J. P. Babcock of the Department. Boys and girls who love living creatures will enjoy learning more about the fish that swarm in our waters.

When necessary, British Governments have the power to make laws which will prevent, for a time, the collection of certain debts. A man who owes for land or property would, under such a law be excused from paying principal or interest during the time this law, which is called a moratorium was in force. Every one who thinks will see that such a law might be very hard on people who depend on these payments for their living. The Premier does not think there is any need of calling the Legislature to pass such a law in our Province now. It is quite different in the countries where nearly all wage earners have left their work for the battlefield. Every one in our Province should try to pay all honest debts and to incur as few new ones as possible. At the same time it would be a crime for any one to take from a debtor property or goods of more value than the debt because, for a time, he or she is out of work. Kindness and justice will, it is to be hoped, prevent the need of any such law, at least for some time. If honest people who are ready to pay what they owe whenever they can are put to trouble needlessly, then British Columbia will, like some other Provinces pass a law to protect the debtor.

Rheims is one of the oldest cities in Europe. You have read of it in your English history as the place to which Joan of Arc led the armies of France in order that the Dauphin should be crowned at Rheims as King Charles XII. Caesar speaks of the Reim, and even in those far away days there was a city on the site of the present Rheims which is built on the Vesle, a tributary of the Aisne, and is 107 miles Northeast of Paris. Rheims has been the seat of a Christian Bishopric while Britain was still a Celtic Province of the Roman Empire. From 1179 till the establishment of the French Republic the kings of France were crowned at Rheims. The only exceptions were Henry of Navarre, the first Napoleon and Louis XVIII. The Cathedral is more than five centuries old, and is a very beautiful building. In those years many armies have passed over France but the grand building remained untouched. It was left for the armies of the Christian Emperor of Germany to ruin this ancient church which is the possession, not only of France, but of the whole civilized world. The land around Rheims is very beautiful and fertile, all the hills around being clad with vineyards. The armies have laid the country waste and the fine city, with its silk and woolen factories has been almost, if not quite destroyed by the invaders.

On the 18th of September General French sent home an account of the battle that had been raging on the River Aisne from the 14th. In the stubborn contest each side seems to have held its own. There was terrible loss of life. "So far as the British troops are concerned," the report says, "the greater part of this week has been passed in bombardment, in gaining ground by degrees and beating back severe counter attacks with great slaughter. Our casualties have been severe, but it is probable those of the enemy have been heavier." The French have been fighting fiercely on the right and left of the English troops. The dispatches that have reached us since this report was published tell of fierce fighting without much change. By the middle of the week a report that the French were surrounding the German right wing near St. Quentin was published. If this were true the general, von Gluck, commanding the division would be cut off from Mons, his base of supplies. We must all remember that with a battle line stretching from St. Quentin to near Metz in Lorraine, more than a hundred and twenty miles, it is almost impossible to learn what is going on. The military authorities on both sides take care that as little as possible is told. Of course, should the Germans commence another retreat or break through the lines of the Allies and advance towards Paris we should hear of what was being done. All we know at present is that armies, evenly matched, are using all their skill and all their endurance to withstand each other and are making use of river, wood hill and marsh to gain points of vantage.

Prickly Balls

Jan was a baby hedgehog who lived with his brothers and sisters under a tangled hedge. His mother supplied them with food, and Jan was very happy. But one night the hedgehog mother went out on her food hunt, and never came back. The next day Jan crawled out of the hedge. He felt he must either eat or die. Hunger was a new experience.

But he had never been outside the sheltering brambles before, and when he saw the bright light of day, and the tall, waving grass, a spasm of terror seized him, and, rolling up in a ball, he lay motionless. He was afraid of a great unknown something that might pounce down upon him. Presently he ventured to unroll. On a twig near crawled a couple of fat slugs. Jan eat them and felt happier and bolder. He crawled along the hedge-side, still fearful of the tall, moving grass, smelling for an enemy, ready at a moment's notice to curl up. Presently he crawled through another hedge, and began to smell new smells. Suddenly he rolled up in terror, for something huge and mysterious was moving towards him. He heard voices calling.

"It's only a baby hedgehog," somebody said. "Let's ask Jim to put him on the lawn, and we'll watch him unroll. His prickles can't hurt very much yet."

Jan was nearly frightened out of his wits as he was picked up and carried off. The next thing he knew was that he was being laid gently down. He heard several voices saying, "Dear hedgehog, do

unroll," and he stiffened his baby bristles and lay still. Then they said:

"Oh, let's leave him with baby and go on with our play."

After that there was silence; but still the strange smell was there. By-and-by, when Jan felt brave enough to straighten himself out, he found a pair of blue eyes staring at him, and a little finger sticking out; and a baby voice, said "Goo-oo!"

Afterwards someone carried Jan to the stable, and there he slept.

The baby and Jan became firm friends. Jan was very jealous; he would roll up and prick the kittens or puppies who tried to get near the baby. But one day, when he was out in the garden with his little master, he suddenly smelled a new and terrible smell—the smell of an enemy. His bristles stiffened, and he waited. Presently a snake wriggled over the lawn quite close to the baby. Jan shuffled out to meet him. The snake stuck out a poisonous fang, but Jan just turned, and the snake buried his sting in Jan prickles. Then Jan turned quickly, and caught the snake's head in his mouth. And that was the end of that meddlesome snake!

Just then, when Jan knew that the snake was quite dead and harmless, some people came up, and Jan heard the baby's mother speaking. The next instant there was a loud scream.

"Oh, Tom, look! There's that dreadful snake uncle brought from Florida, and Jan has killed him. Oh, suppose he had stung baby."

Then everybody crowded round, and Jan let go the snake, and curled up again in terror. But presently he smelled his little master's finger under his nose, and unrolled. What a fuss everybody made. The baby's mother was crying, and the baby was saying, "Mum-um—glug!" and throwing about his little pink feet.

But there was never such a treasured hedgehog as Jan after that. He lived to a great old age, and remained his little master's firm friend to the very end.—Children's Magazine.

Peter's Black Monkey

When Peter and Daddie and Daddie's friend, the Major, arrived on the golf links it was still so early that there was scarcely anyone about.

The men found their clubs, shouldered them, and strolled off to their game. And Peter followed, keenly interested and tremendously proud of his splendid Daddie. For a while he stood and watched—watched as the white ball, starting away with a little singing click, whizzed past him in a straight line, rose higher, soared above in a fascinating curve, and fell.

Wondering vaguely if he would ever be able to do anything so wonderful, Peter wandered away to see if there were any new lambs in the meadow on the other side of the hedge. There were: quite a number of them; and Peter was so engrossed with them that the time passed amazingly quickly.

When he got back Peter learned that things had not been going well with his Daddie. Usually he could beat the Major easily enough, and yet today it was the Major who seemed to be winning. It was strange, and loyal little Peter, who adored his Daddie and could not bear to think of his being beaten, felt very sad about it.

Just then Peter noticed that a lamb had squeezed itself through an opening in the hedge, and was straying across the green. Off raced Peter, and gently but firmly the little creature was induced to return the way it had come.

As he wriggled back through the hedge and ran across the green, he was startled by a shout, and another, and he suddenly became aware that a ball was coming swiftly towards him. Remembering what he had been told, he flung himself to the earth, face downwards—and rolled slowly over and over into a big sandpit that the golfers called a bunker.

When he lifted his head Peter saw that the ball—it was the Major's—had stopped right on the edge of the bunker, and was being held back from falling in by a few blades of grass. The least breath of wind, the slightest movement, and it would fall; and Peter knew that once in it would not be so easy to get it out again.

Why had it stopped just there? thought Peter. Perhaps if the Major came to grief over that horrid bunker—he had heard so many times how horrid it was—perhaps Daddie might win after all. The tiniest, littiest blow from his mouth would dislodge it. But there was no need even to do as much as that. He had only to scramble clumsily out of the sandpit, without touching the old ball, and it would slip down. Peter knew it would.

And all the time the two men were hurrying towards him, fearing lest the ball should have struck him. But they were still too far off to see the position of it. Whatever happened, no one would ever know.

Peter hesitated; then he shut his eyes tight, scrambled carelessly up the bank, and ran forward.

* * * * * *

Late that night a little figure tossed restlessly on a tumbled bed. Poor Peter! It had all turned out as he had pictured it. The ball had been found just under the bank at the bottom of the bunker. And, in spite of the Major, there it stopped! It proved the turning point of the game. The Major had lost.

Daddie had won, and yet Peter was unhappy. He had made Daddie cheat. For that was what it came to. He dared not tell. How angry Daddie would be! How he would despise him! To cheat—in a game! Was there anything more contemptible, more certain of bringing that dreaded flash of anger into Daddie's eyes?

The bedclothes were stifling him. He flung them back, and swung his legs over the edge of the bed. And there he sat, a woeful little figure, the moon shining full on his white nightshirt and his sadly troubled face.

And downstairs in the library, strangely enough, the very same incident was being discussed. Of course Peter did not know. How could he? But how miserable he was The whole thing would stay like a black monkey on his back till he had got rid of it all by owning up.

He swallowed a lump in his throat, slid slowly to the floor, and crept downstairs. Outside the library door he paused. The Major was speaking.

"That wretched ball put me right off my game," he was saying. "It was hanging on the edge—quite marvellously; and as we approached it fell—I watched it." And Daddie replied, sympathetically, "Bad luck! Decidedly bad luck."

As Peter listened his heart jumped and two big tears—they were joy tears—rolled down his cheek. So it had not been his doing after all! He ran softly upstairs again, flung himself on his little white bed, and in a few minutes was fast asleep.

The Sheep in the Clover Field

Kitty was a little girl who looked after her mother's sheep. In the morning she took a basket of food with her and led the sheep on the grassy downs, and all day long she watched them graze.

But one morning the sheep found a gap in a hedge round a field of clover, and they ran in, and Kitty could not get them out. They were so fond of the young, tender clover that they would not leave the field.

Kitty did not know what to do. She sat down in the lane and began to cry. Just then a hare came along and spoke to her.

"Why are you crying?" said the hare.

"My sheep have gone into the clover field, and I cannot get them to come out."

"I can drive them out for you," said the hare.

But when he tried to drive the sheep out, they would not come. So the hare sat down beside Kitty and he also began to cry.

"Why are you two crying?" said a cow, as she came down the lane.

"I am crying because this little girl is crying," said the hare. "And she is crying because she cannot get her three sheep to come out of the clover field."

"I can drive them out for you," said the cow.

The cow chased the sheep round and round the field, but she could not get them away from the clover.

So the cow sat down by the side of the hare and Kitty, and began to cry.

"Why are the three of you crying?" said a horse, as he came down the lane.

"I am crying because the hare cries," said the cow. "The hare is crying because the little girl cries. And she cries because she cannot get her sheep out of the clover field."

"I can drive them out for you," said the horse.

He chased the sheep round and round the field, faster than the cow had sent them, but still they would not come away from the clover.

So the horse sat down by the side of the cow and the hare and Kitty, and he also began to cry.

Soon afterwards a bee came buzzing over the hedge.

"Why are the four of you crying?" said the bee.

"I am crying because the cow cries," said the horse.

"I am crying because the hare cries," said the cow.

"I am crying because the little girl cries," said the hare.

"And I am crying because I cannot get my sheep out of the clover field," said Kitty.

"I'll get them out," said the bee.

The two big animals and the hare and the little girl stopped crying for a moment to laugh at the tiny bee. But the bee flew over the hedge and alighted on the nose of one of the sheep.

"Buz-z-z!" said the bee, just as if she were going to sting.

The sheep ran out of the field as fast as it could go, and the two other sheep came after it, and Kitty went home with them, quite happy.—Children's Magazine.

THE OLDEST LIVING THING UPON THE EARTH

Christian history dates, of course, from the lifetime of Christ, and the date, Anno Domini I., seems to many people very much like the beginning of the world. How strange and fascinating it is, then, to realize that there exists on the earth today something which not merely lived, but was old, when Jesus was born! It is a cypress tree, the oldest of all trees so far as is known, growing at Santa Maria del Tule, in Mexico, and the war in that hapless country has directed attention to this patriarch of botany.

Trees grow not only upwards, but outwards. Each year the growth in circumference is shown by a complete ring of hard fibre surrounding the trunk, and by counting these rings we are able to fix the age of the tree. Asa Gray, a famous American scientist, worked out the age of this tree. He did so from the concentric rings on a section of another cypress near. That was only 14 feet in circumference, yet its age was 670 years, for cypresses are among the slowest-growing of trees. But the Santa Maria giant is 126 feet in circumference, so that its age is set down as between 5000 and 6000 years.

Asa Gray's measurements and estimate of years have been verified by other scientists, so we have it, as clearly as science can calculate, that this mighty veteran was at least 3000 years old when Jesus was born. This seems to establish the age of the Santa Maria cypress as the oldest living thing upon the earth. Next to it comes a famous "dragon-tree" in Orotava, in the island of Teneriffe; while a California sequoia and a baobab of Senegal, each credited with 400 years, rank as equal thirds.—Children's Magazine.

FISHERMEN'S WIND

Men have been fishers since days long before history began, but it has taken us a very long while to learn the causes and effects upon which the farmyards of the sea depend. The newest discovery is that the winds may yield us abundant harvests of fish or cause us great scarcity.

The process has been watched by scientists in New South Wales, and it all arose in this way. In 1889 there was a great scarcity of fish, but the three following years brought increasing supplies. With 1906, however, there was another seeming famine in the sea, again followed by larger and larger yields in the following years. Nobody could account for this apparent caprice of Nature, until a scientist took the trouble to compare the fishing records with the records of the winds. He saw at once that the fish supply depends upon the winds.

In the years which brought large quantities of fish to the fishermen the prevailing winds had been toward the coast. Now, fish are naturally influenced in their drift by the currents of the sea near whose surface they are feeding. They take the line of least resistance, as we say. Driven by the wind, a surface current sets in a certain direction, and the food upon which the fishes feed goes with that current. Therefore, when the general wind is shoreward the fishes come in; when the wind is from the shore the fish go out. The years of famine and plenty agree with the winds blowing seaward or shoreward.

We have long set to music the spoken anthem of the fishermen—

Merry is the dawn that is breaking
When the wind bloweth in from the sea,

but how few of us realized why the fisherman's heart should rejoice when the wind blows from the sea!

PRICKLY BALLS

All day they come and go—
Pittypat and Tippytoe!
Footprints up and down the hall,
Playthings scattered on the floor
Finger marks along the wall,
Tell-tale smudges on the door;
By these presents you shall know,
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

How they riot at their play!
And a dozen times a day
In they troop, demanding bread—
Only buttered bread will do,
And the butter must be spread
Inches thick with sugar, too!
And I never can say "No,"
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

* * * *

Of the thousand worrying things
Every day fecurrent brings!
Hands to scrub and hair to brush,
Search for playthings gone amiss,
Many a wee complaint to hush,
Many a little bump to kiss;
Life seems one vain, fleeting show,
To Pittypat and Tippytoe!

And when day is at an end,
There are little duds to mend;
Little frocks are strangely torn,
Little shoes great holes reveal,
Little hose, but one day worn,
Rudely yawn at toe and heel!
Who but you could work such woe,
Pittypat and Tippytoe?

But when comes this thought to me;
"Some there are that childless be,"
Stealing to their little beds,
With a love I cannot speak,
Tenderly I stroke their heads—
Fondly kiss each velvet cheek,
God help those who do not know
A Pittypat and Tippytoe!

On the floor and down the hall,
Rudely smutched upon the wall,
There are proofs in every kind
Of the havoc they have wrought,
And upon my heart you'd find
Just such trade marks, if you sought;
O, how glad I am 'tis so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

—Eugene Field.

HOW DID YOU DIE?

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way,
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?

O, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce.
Or a trouble's what you make it;
It isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only, how did you take it?

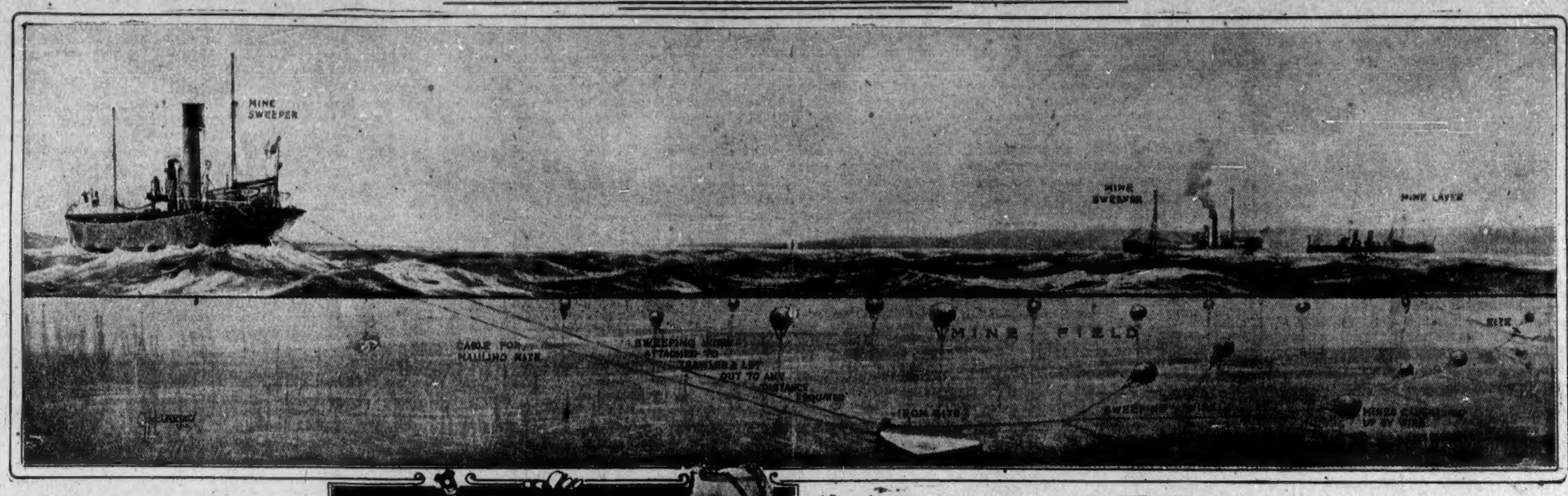
You're beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face,
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there, that's disgrace.

The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the critic will call it good.

Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only, how did you die?

—Edward Vance Cooke.

Submarine Mines and Their Work

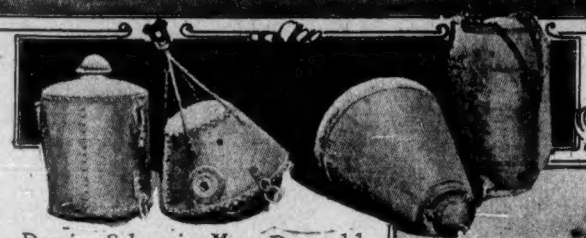


Naval Mine-sweepers Drawing Sweeping Wire Across an Enemy's Mine Field

EVERY class of naval man, no matter what flag his vessel may fly, looks with something akin to disgust upon the submarine mine. The lesson of the last great naval war between Russia and Japan went to prove very conclusively that the submarine mine is a truly dreadful death dealer, and during that great Far Eastern war the Russians lost the flagship Petropavlosk, and the great battleship Hatsuse, through coming in contact with mines.

Today the mine is still looked upon as a great defensive force, and used pretty extensively in defending war ports. Wet gun-cotton is the explosive now almost universally employed; it has the advantage of being slow to explode, and can be moved and manipulated without very much danger to the submarine mines. By a new process the gun-cotton is now compressed into solid blocks of any desired size or shape, and these are placed in the iron cases. Today the cylindrical form of case is usually employed. This is made of wrought iron riveted together, and is nothing more nor less than a large ball on which chains are attached so that the mine can be moored in the desired position. The spherical case has been adopted as the result of exhaustive experiments, by which it was found that this form is most capable of withstanding external pressure, and offers the least resistance to tidal currents; it is, therefore, the least liable to be affected by an enemy's attempts at countermining.

The type of mine now generally employed by Great Britain is made to contain a 100-pound charge, if used as a buoyant mine; if used as a ground mine, a cement lining is formed inside the iron shell, and 500 pounds of explosive packed within. The type is excellent for harbor defence, and if used as a ground mine, it can be placed under the fairway of the ships, and is connected by electric cable with a station ashore. By this means a channel right through the centre of the mine field is found, so that friendly vessels, knowing the course, can come or go without danger, but should a hostile ship attempt to rush in, then these



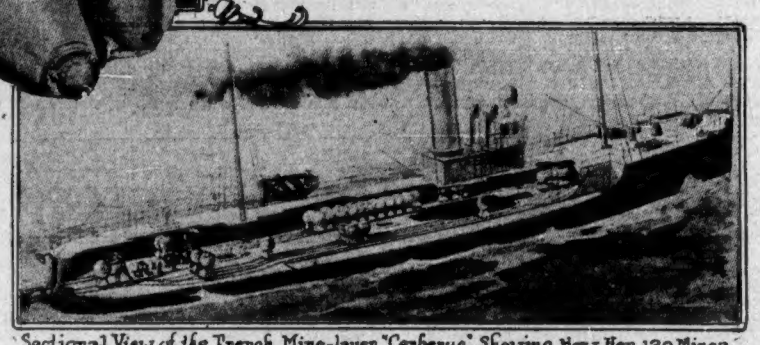
Russian Submarine Mines Removed by the Japanese from Outside Port Arthur

sinister globes nestling along the sea bottom, can be instantly fired from the land.

The shore station is usually to be found within the defensive works of the port, and is a stoutly-built little cabin, in which is a wonderful array of gleaming switches as well as a number of instruments (of a nature only known to the operators and the authorities at Whitehall) which can tell to a nicety when a hostile vessel is directly over the mine.

With the 100-pound charge a cylinder can be moored as a buoyant mine on the side of the fairway. Such mines are usually moored about twelve feet below the surface, and kept in position by a heavy iron sinker resting on the bed of the harbor. The latter is connected to the floating mine by a stout chain cable. The mine can either be fired from the shore, in exactly the same way as the ground mine, or—when a detonator of fulminate of mercury, in connection with a small priming charge of dry gun-cotton is used to explode the mine—by contact with a ship.

There is another type of mine, which, for want of a better name, is usually called the floating drift mine; this came into being at the time of the Russo-Japanese war this type is simply a mine, minus any form of sinker, that is dropped overboard, either from specially fitted destroyers or ordinary steamers altered to suit the work. The Japanese had the famous Koryo Maru, and the Russians the equally well-known Yenesi. These ships had cut-away sterns, so that, as the vessel steamed at sea, the mines would be dropped in the enemy's area, and allowed to float, forming a dreadful menace not only



Sectional View of the French Mine-layer "Cerberus", Showing How Her 120 Mines are Stored and Launched Through a Special Port-hole in the Stern

to the belligerent ships, but also to the foreign trading craft in the vicinity.

Notwithstanding the fact that most naval officers are against the employment of these wonderful yet awful instruments of death, there is but little doubt that, in the next great naval war, the drifting mine will be used. Now that the submarine has advanced so rapidly in power, size, and effectiveness, however, these terrible little underwater battle craft will, it is generally assumed, take the place of the drift mine, and, to a certain extent, the floating mine field, in the not far distant future. Whereas the drift mine is equally a menace to friend and foe, the submarine, controlled by highly-trained human brains can do its deadly work, and still live to instil terror into the heart of the foe.

The nations of the world have to be prepared for every eventuality; from the somewhat crude methods of the Japanese and Russians of nine years ago, all the great navies of the world have now their mine-laying ships. These vessels, in some cases, have been specially constructed for the work, and inside their steel skins are miniature workshops for attending to the delicate mechanism of the mine; further, there are magazines for the compressed gun-cotton and special places for the storage of the cases. The British Navy has at the time of writing seven such vessels, mostly old cruisers that have been altered and adapted to suit their new duties. These vessels, the Andromache, Apollo, Intrepid, Iphigenia, Latona, Pactolus, and Thetis, have had a certain portion of their stern cut away, and, under the raised poop, lines or rails have been built into the ship extending right out clear of the hull, and passing through the hole cut in the stern. When it is desired that they should lay out a mine field, these vessels simply steam leisurely ahead and, as they go, the mines are rolled down the rails and dumped into the sea clear of the hull, rudder, and propellers. To make the mine-laying crews experts at their trade, these ships are constantly exercising in the lonely harbors of Ireland and Scotland.

But we must look upon the other side of the picture—i.e. what is being done to combat the terror of the mine? Here we come upon perhaps the strangest vessels to be found in our fleet. They are nothing more than trawlers that are so familiar on the North Sea. These trawlers were purchased by the Goverment a short time ago, painted the familiar navy grey, and specially adapted, not for the trawling of the cod but for a more difficult and dangerous role—the creeping or trawling for submarine mines! At present we possess five of these vessels, named Seaflower, Seamew, Sparrow, and Driver, in addition the cruisers Antelope, Circe, and Watchful can be used for the work.

At Grimbsy and Hull, certain other trawlers that are ordinarily employed in their regular trade of fishing would, on the outbreak of war, be used for "mine-creeping," and, accordingly, their owners are subsidised by the Admiralty. Their crews are given a retaining fee, and, being duly sworn to secrecy, become practically Royal Naval Reserve men.

The method employed is simple and ingenious. Assuming that a certain mine field has to be "cleared," two or more of these creepers" steal outside the mine area, each towing well astern, sunk to the sea bottom, a heavy iron sinker, or, to employ its correct name, a "kite." This large casting is V-shaped, and attached to it is an iron pulley or block; through this runs the "sweeping-wire," which is attached to a hauling drum on the deck of the trawler, and passes over the stern, and then, going through the block of the kite, stretches away across the sea bottom to the second kite, trailing behind the sister "creeper" on the opposite side of the mine field. The necessary cable being swung out, the two vessels creep ahead in direct line. Well astern, at the bottom of the sea, trails the sweeping-wire, which, passing slowly along, naturally catches the sinkers and chain of the mines. Thus these dangerous fish are swept together; even if one or more do explode, there is no danger to the ship employed, as it is well out of the way. When all the mines are drawn together, a large charge is placed in position, and the whole lot destroyed.—Horace C. Davis, in Wonders of Land and Sea.

THE TELEPHONE NURSEMAID

Probably the youngest child to habitually use a telephone is to be found at the present time in Guernsey, where a four months' old baby sleeps every fine day in the open air with a telephone transmitter at his side by which he calls his mother on awakening. Thus a problem is solved which has troubled many a busy mother who, having no nursemaid, cannot spare time to be constantly outside looking after baby and yet is not willing to deprive her child of the benefits gained by putting it to sleep in the open air.

Many a child, indeed, who strenuously refuses to sleep in the house quickly goes off to slumber when taken outside, thus showing a wisdom beyond its years. The baby here referred to belongs to the engineer in charge of Platte Fougere Lighthouse Station, who in order to allow his boy to benefit by the breezes blowing in from the Atlantic, contrived this method.

In the baby carriage is a cigar box containing the telephone transmitter and a small clock. Wires running up to the house, twenty yards away, enable the mother in the intervals of her work to listen for baby's cry. When working at the table and during meals it is easy to listen continuously.

The clock, although its use is not at first apparent, forms an essential part of the desire, for the sound of its ticking provides the necessary proof that the telephone is transmitting sounds correctly. This method of employing the telephone as nursemaid has proved completely successful and is in daily use, while a rain alarm has also been evolved to give warning by causing an electric bell to ring should a shower come on.—Scientific American.

Rare Animals in the Tring Museum

OF all the private natural history collections in the world incomparably the finest is that of the Hon. Walter Rothschild at Tring.

The portion of the museum which is open to the public four days a week comprises a finely-mounted type collection of some 2,000 mammals, 3,000 birds, and several hundreds of reptiles, amphibia and fishes, besides a quantity of fossils, drawings, and other matters. Numerically, however, these exhibits, splendid as they are, form but a small part of the treasures. In the scientific collections, which are not indiscriminately open, there are some 215,000 birds and over a million and a half of butterflies and moths, these being the departments to which Mr. Rothschild is especially devoted and in which he has made the largest contribution to our knowledge. Some measure of that contribution is given in the statement that in two families of moths alone the Arctiidae and Lithosiidae (what to British collectors are known as the Tigers, Ermines, and Footmen), the new species identified and described at Tring amount to some 600.

EXTINCT AND DISAPPEARING ANIMALS

Entering the museum, the visitor is likely to be first attracted by the cases containing the members of the horse family, with the kiang, the Somali ass, and the Central Asian Przewalski's horse, which is not improbably the ancestor of our domestic horses. A pair of Przewalksii, from the Woburn herd, have bred here at Tring. With these is a splendid collection of zebras, including a mountain zebra, now almost extinct as a wild species, and the type specimens of the handsomely-marked Rothschild's zebra, and, most precious of all, one of the dozen or so perfect specimens of the quagga now in existence. We know from reports of the old hunters how, amid the countless herds of game which used to roam the South African plains in almost constant association with the quagga was the gnu or wildebeeste. The gnu (the white-tailed gnu, as distinguished from the brindled species) is now apparently as extinct in a truly wild state as is the quagga. Here are fine specimens both of the gnu and the brindled gnu. Close by is a collection of hartebeeste heads and skins, including a beautiful bubal hartebeeste, an animal which also has practically vanished from its original haunts.

Conspicuous in the centre of one case is a handsome, dark and richly marked okapi. Near it, crouched in a typical attitude, is a superb sable antelope, the beast which Cornwallis Harris, when he shot the first specimen, declared would come to be "the admiration of the world"; and here are three bongos, representatives of both the Eastern and Western types, and a fawn. The bongo was probably first shot by a white man only some six or seven years ago, and the fact that it lives in almost impenetrable forest makes it still extremely hard to obtain. The bagging of a bongo was, it will be remembered, one of the chief triumphs of Mr. Roosevelt's African expedition.

SOME WONDERFUL HORNS

Notable, again, is a blesbok, the story of the disappearance of which is one of the tragedies of Africa. Gordon Cumming says that one of the most wonderful things that he saw in all his sporting career was the vision of the plain "one purple mass of graceful blesbok as far as my eyes could strain." Now the blesbok is hardly found except in preservation. Here are elands, one huge animal standing within a couple of inches or so of 6 ft. at the shoulders; and in contrast with this giant are a host of small antelopes down to the diminutive royal antelope ("king of the deer," on the same principle that the golden-crested wren is king of the birds)—barely a foot in height.

Among the horns are some truly wonderful trophies. Two pair of spreading antlers of the Irish elk hang beside a series of ancient Continental red deer horns of a size and weight such as no red deer ever carries in these days, when, as soon as a stag bears great antlers and might produce great-antlered sons, it is shot, so that only the inferior heads are left to carry on the breed. Superb again are some Asiatic buffalo horns, not only of the curved Indian type, but especially a wonderful pair of the straight-horned form (macroceros) of Assam, of truly prodigious spread.

Added to these are musk oxen and giraffes, and almost endless antelopes, large and small cobs and dik-diks and duykers, with sheep and goats and deer, down to a delightful little albino roe deer, with its cast horns for a series of years. These are only the horned and hoofed animals, and the other families of the mammals are almost as fully represented.

APES AND CARNIVORES

Here are cases of monkeys, baboons, and great apes, with various species of chimpanzees and some gorillas, the largest of them a terrifying brute which stood 5 ft. 10 in. when it was alive, with great cavernous chest and colossal shoulders. Among the large cats, beside a fine Siberian tiger skin, are mounted a hybrid between a lion and a jaguar and a grandly coloured, dark-maned lion which has a history, being one of the casualties of the South African War, wherein it was shot by our troops. Here, again, is a big thylacine, the extraordinary striped marsupial wolf of Australasia, with a series of wild dogs, including Cape hunting dogs, Asiatic red-dog dholes, and Australian yellow-dog dingoes. Here also is a specimen of the so-called Chinese or parti-colored "bear," Aeluropus, which is really more of a raccoon or of a badger than a bear, for all its bear-like size and appearance—a very scarce animal, deep-furred and handsomely mottled with cream color and black.

Huge and interesting is a gigantic elephant seal, some 23 ft. in length, which in life must have weighed about 4 tons. Probably unique, also, is the collection of pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, containing representatives of the different races, African and Asiatic, mounted in characteristic attitudes. And it was not until the animals were studied in life here at Tring that some of these attitudes, and many of the habits of the strange beast were known.

But this article is not intended as a catalogue of the Tring Museum. It has dealt with the mammals alone, and has picked out only here and there some of the more striking specimens—a score or so of the 2,000. But enough has been said to give an idea of the range and value of the collection in this one department.

Some Impressions of a Visit to Iceland

ICELAND is a long way off the broad highways of travel, and, as a consequence, is comparatively unknown; either as a pleasure resort or as a place where British or other capital might be profitably invested. This is undoubtedly due to the country being isolated and to the prevailing opinion that it is mostly composed of ice and lava, with all the attendant discomforts of such physical conditions. But a casual glance at the literature of the country itself and of that which has arisen out of it will soon dispel any such erroneous impression. The ancient Eddas and Sagas of Iceland occupy a unique position in the mythological literature of the world and indicate the existence of learning, of a sort, long before history became exact. These ancient books also tell of the early civilization of the country and of the constant struggle for supremacy in arms which went on amongst the chiefs of different clans. The early history of Iceland is, indeed, pretty much the same as that of Scotland, as the same kind of feudatory system was in existence. Curiously enough, the present day language is the same as that of the ancient Scandinavians having, through the remoteness of the country, remained pure, while in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, so many modifications have crept in that the language of the countries may be said to bear little resemblance to the original.

In the Museum of Reykjavik some excellent examples of the first printed Icelandic books are preserved, and they show that the typography of the Sixteenth Century was pretty much the same as at the present day. The country itself is very little changed since then, although there have been many earthquakes and eruptions.

The political condition of Iceland is of interest. The country belongs to Denmark, although the inhabitants are of Norse descent. The Government is independent and is carried on by a Parliament or Althing, composed of forty members, thirty-four of whom are elected by the votes of the people, the other six being nominated by the King of Denmark. There is also a Second Chamber, but the King of Denmark can exercise the final veto on all legislation. From the spectator's point of view there does not seem to be much enthusiasm in connection with legislation in Iceland, and, in connection with one law at least, there would appear to be lack of wisdom. This is the law prohibiting the importation of all kinds of wines and spirits into the country, and which has been in operation since January, 1912. The same law enacts that no wines or spirits shall be sold in the country after January 1, 1915. Thus, total prohibition will be brought into force. There are those who are far-seeing and broad-minded enough to reckon up what such a vindictive law will mean to Iceland, and they hope that the stupid measure will be repealed. If not, it is hardly necessary to say that, in the eyes of many of those countries who wish Iceland well, a fatal mistake will have been made which will merely have the effect of proclaiming to the world that it is the land of intolerance.

Iceland is just South of the Arctic circle and, although it is often referred to as an "island;" it must be remembered that it has a considerable area which is stated at 42,037 square miles. As Ireland has an area of 32,511 square miles it will be seen that Iceland is about 10,000 square miles larger. But the population is not in the same comparison, as in 1910 the population of Iceland was only 85,089. The capital town is Reykjavik, and contains some 12,500 people; the smaller towns of Hafnarfjord, in the South, Isafjord in the West, Akureyre in the North, and Seydisfjord in the East accounting for some 18,200; the remainder, or about 67,000 people being scattered throughout the country, mostly on the coasts at different trading and fishing stations. The reason for this is not far to seek, as the interior is largely taken up with volcanic fields wholly useless for any purpose. The lava occupies many thousands of square miles, and the craters of extinct volcanoes number some 107. Of these latter, Hecla is the most prominent, and its snow clad summit, rising as it does to a height of 5,107 feet, may be seen from the Westmann Islands on the Southern coast on any clear day. Eighteen violent eruptions of Mount Hecla have been recorded in historic times, the last of those being in 1845, but there was a smaller outburst last year which, however, quickly subsided again.

Ice occupies much of the country in the shape of huge glaciers, the largest of which is Vatinajokull, which occupies 3,314 square miles and its highest peak, named Oraefajokull, is plainly discernable from the sea as the approach is made from the Southeast. This peak is the highest in the country. There are many other ice fields and peaks which exceed 5,000 feet, and of moving glaciers there are said to be 144. In such a country, hot springs are quite natural phenomena. The Great Geyser, which sometimes throws up a column of hot water 150 feet high, is well known, as is also the fact that violent ebullitions may be induced by throwing about half a hundredweight of soap into the cauldron. But there are many hot springs in Iceland, and a very practical use is made of some of them, as, for example., one near Reykjavik, which is utilized as a public laundry! A constant stream of water is available at a temperature near boiling point, and it is directed into a channel where it can be easily used for the homely purpose referred to.

The water is slightly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, but this does not affect its use. Sulphur is quite common throughout the country, either in the shape of sulphur springs or mines, and some twenty years ago, there were commercial undertakings for the working of the sulphur, but, as in the working of the few minerals found, the business has been abandoned.

It will be seen that the opportunities for development of the interior of Iceland are very few. Along the coasts, however, there are many farms on which sheep, cattle, and the far-famed Iceland ponies are reared. Of arable farming there is very little, and dairying exists only in a small way. There is no reason at all for this backwardness, in so far as the land is concerned, as there is plenty available for cultivation. It is hoped that dairy farming may extend in the future, and every encouragement is given to the industry. There is an agricultural school in Reykjavik, where instruction is given in dairying and other branches of agriculture, but, so far, the net result is an export trade in butter amounting only to some 200,000 lbs. per annum. Wool shows up better, as the total annual export amounts to about 1,600,000 lbs. The Icelandic sheep is a hardy creature, and is well known in Scotland as excellent mutton. It seems a pity, however, that, during the present year, there should be great mortality amongst the flocks, owing to the scarcity of fodder. It is feared that thousands may die of starvation. The rearing of ponies for export is one of the principal pursuits of Icelandic agriculture, These hardy, sure-footed little creatures are in much demand for pit purposes, and are exported to the number of about 5,000 annually. They are also the one means of transport in many parts of the country, where they wend their way through the lava fields with a steady amble, and carry safely either riders or goods, as the case may be, for there are practically no roads outside of the towns in Iceland. Bridle paths are all that are available, and as these are rugged in the extreme, it will be readily understood that traveling is slow.

Fishing is the principal industry of Iceland, and as fish are plentiful, there are many British trawler owners and proprietors of fish-curing stations there. The fishing craft in use vary from the small smack to the modern trawler, and all of them reap a rich harvest. For that matter, also, line fishing for salmon and grilse on the rivers is highly productive, and its possibilities may be estimated from the statement that at one farm situated not far from Reykjavik two rod fishers landed nearly 2,000 salmon during three months of the present year! Unfortunately the market for salmon is limited in Iceland, but there are possibilities of either canning or export in presence of such adundance of fish. The fish caught off Iceland consist of cod, haddock, ling, and herring, and in Reykjavik alone the fishing is carried on by sixteen steam trawlers, twenty-two sailing smacks and twenty motor boats. The principal fish caught is cod, and the quays at Reykjavik are never without quantities of these fish in the fresh or salted state. The salted fish are landed from the trawlers and larger vessels, in which they have been split as caught, and immediately put into salt. In this condition they are landed, and are at once cleansed and spread out to dry on great fields paved with lava. The porosity of the stone assists the process of drying, but, obviously, the drying process can only be carried on during fine weather. During rain or snow the fish are collected into piles and covered with tarpaulins; they are also stacked in this way when dried and ready for shipment. It is certainly a curious sight to see hundreds of acres devoted to this process of air and sun drying, all the ground round many dwelling-houses and curing stations being utilized. There are as well artificial methods of drying, but these have not so far come into general favor in Iceland. Some idea of the fishing business may be gathered from the official returns, which show that in 1911 the following quantities of fish and fish products were exported:

EXPORTS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS FROM ICELAND IN 1911

	Kilos
Salt cod	15,396,900
Small cod	2,940,000
Salt haddock	2,054,900
Ling	490,400
Half-cured fish	4,207,600
Uncured fish	1,870,600
Roes	554,700
Herring	10,488,000
Cod, shark and herring oils	2,139,000
Whale oil	2,674,600

(A kilo is 2.2 lbs.)

The highest values in the exports are in connection with fishing, and there seems every likelihood of the industry increasing. In the near future there will be better facilities for landing at Reykjavik, as the building of a pier has been entrusted to a Danish firm, and this should be completed about 1916. There are many other articles of export besides those already mentioned, and fish and fish products, such as seal skins, Ptarmigan, salt mutton, frozen mutton, and sheep skins, whale products, and eider down. The last is a most interesting industry, and is carried on all over the country; but the largest eider down farms are on the islands of Videy and Engey, near Reykjavik. The birds are specially protected by law, and no gun is allowed to be fired within a mile of declared breeding grounds. The down is torn from the breasts of the parent birds in order to line their nests, and may be safely removed twice, but if this is attempted a third time the birds forsake the nest. The export of eider down is considerable, amounting to 4,719 kilos in 1911, valued at £6,575, most of which was sent to Denmark.

On the whole the material prosperity of Iceland is on the increase, and it is pleasing to see that the records of trade during the last decade show considerable progress, which would doubtless be greater if foreign capital had greater security in the country. At present no foreigner can hold property in Iceland except through a native-born Icelander, and under such conditions it is not likely that any great influx of capital will take place, as Denmark is not rich enough to send capital to what is regarded there as a distant colony. On the other hand, it is openly discussed in Reykjavik that, as the Icelanders have so many racial characteristics and commercial interests with the British nation generally, and the Scottish in particular, it would be of enormous advantage to them if some quid pro quo could be given to Denmark so that she would surrender her hereditary rights so as to allow that country to come under the protection of the British Empire.—Loudon MacQueen Douglas.

Chances of Flying Across the Atlantic

A THRILL of the endless fame that may be the reward of John Cyril Porte, R.N., and his pilot, George Hallett, if they succeed in crossing the Atlantic in Rodman Wanamaker's hydro-aeroplane, America, may be felt in the words of certain confident experts interviewed by the New York Sun. But at the same time the perils involved in the daring flight are ominously brought to mind by the statements of others, who have their doubts or flatly predict failure. But many, if not all, these authorities believe firmly that the transatlantic trip by air is a possibility of no distant date. Their questioning of the success of the America, which is the product of the building skill of Glenn H. Curtiss, is based largely on what resistance the air-boat can offer to the uncertainties of weather conditions at sea and on the ability of Lieutenant Porte as a navigator as well as an aviator.

The voyage, press reports say, is to be made from Newfoundland eastward, with the Azores as the first landfall, and thence continuing to England. In the view of Glenn H. Curtiss, as reported in The Sun, "once started, the flight should be successful, unless some unforeseen emergency arises." All that can prevent a proper start, we are told, "will be the inability of the America to lift the full load," but Mr. Curtiss is positive in declaring that "she will lift her load." Among other authorities who give The Sun their opinion of the outcome of Lieutenant Porte's venture is Admiral Robert E. Peary, discover of the North Pole, who believes that if the America is a "fit" machine, the attempt will go through prosperously, although he sees in "adverse weather" a serious menace. Admiral Peary believes, however, that "the crossing of the Atlantic aerially with speed, safety, and certainty is only a matter of a short time," and his remark is seconded by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, who says:

"The America will make the transatlantic flight. If it is not made with the present experimental machine, then with the No. 2, which will be built with the improvements suggested by the construction of the present machine, and so on to the third, by which time the developments will be such as to put all those who have doubted the possibilities of the flight in the 'I told you so' class. They will then be the most ardent supporters and will have forgotten that they tried to discourage those who worked to make this flight possible."

"Barring such an accident as might happen to any bit of machinery any time, anywhere," declares F. Creagh-Osborne, Superintendent of Compasses of the British Admiralty, Lieutenant Porte "will succeed if any one can," because "he is a navigator and an aviator," and "a sterling character." A verdict equally favorable is pronounced by Capt. W. C. Irving Chamber, U.S.N., who sets down his reasons at length:

"First, I think the Atlantic flight is likely to be successful because I have confidence in the ability of Lieutenant Porte. Success depends upon the following conditions: "The builder's skill in producing a machine capable of performing the specific work, i.e., of rising from comparatively smooth water with the necessary load, of flying at the designed speed, and of maintaining that speed for the required length of time. I have confidence in the skill of Mr. Curtiss to satisfy the conditions, and, from observation of the America at Hammondsport, it is my belief that they will all be met satisfactorily.

"Secondly, the weather conditions, including the force and direction of wind. In this the chances are in favor of Lieutenant Porte, as any navy man of experience with the weather charts and the daily weather reports before him ought to be able to seize the proper time for a start.

"Thirdly, ability to navigate and to shape the proper course. In this Lientenant Porte has the advantage over the average aviator, and I assume of course that he will not start unprovided with the instruments necessary to do this, both in daytime and at night."

On the other hand, President MacMechen, of the Aeronautical Society, is outspoken with a contrary opinion, saying that "the problems of navigation will be the thing most likely to defeat the project." Similarly thinks Lincoln Beachey, who offers an aviator's reasoning in these words:

While I do not undervalue Lieutenant Porte's ability as an aviator, I am convinced that no one man can perform this feat. It is one thing to drive a machine for ten hours, fifteen hours, over a stated course over the land. It is an entirely different thing to drive this machine over water, over the boundless ocean, for that length of time.

"In the first instance, the aviator is always in sight of good old mother earth. In the other, when a man is faced with the endless expanse of water, out of sight of land, the loneliness, the sense of helplessness, will be awful. The very enormity of nature will be overwhelming. And most important of all is the necessity of the pilot possessing an intimate knowledge of navigation.

"I believe that the mental tension will be more wearing than the physical tax of handling the wheel. I do not believe that any man in the world can, without training, stand the terrible strain. To be sure Lieutenant Porte will have with him a capable mechanician, but he should have another seasoned aviator, one who has stood the gaff and who should alternate with him in four- or five-hour tricks at the wheel.

"Regarding the machine, I believe that speed has been sacrificed too much to sustaining power. The machine that successfully flies across the Atlantic will, I believe, be one that will travel like a blue streak, that will not falter.

One does not have to confine himself to matters of the air to form a conclusion regarding durability. Take automobiles instead. For two years our leading automobile builders have failed to produce a car for the Indianapolis 500-mile race capable of going the entire distance in close competition with foreigners. The home product gives evidence of speed and durability for a while, but a stop at the pits, for even a light repair, is always sooner or later necessary. And a stop at the pits in a motor-race is vastly different from a drop into the ocean a thousand miles from land. There are no 'pits' in mid-Atlantic."

Various other forecasts of failure are drawn either from the belief that the transatlantic crossing by airship is not yet feasible or that Lieutenant Porte has not an efficient machine, while several experts say he will "get across," if luck favors him. Replying to these criticisms, in the course of an article in the New York World, Lieutenant Porte says:

"I have been reading with interest the various expressions of opinion as to the chances of success of the transatlantic flight, published by several of the American papers. I have not the slightest intention of getting into a controversy with any one, no matter how curiously the facts may be misstated, as they have been by some persons who evidently know nothing about navigational problems and little more about aviation.

"It is very pleasing to note that the opinions of those who know most about navigation are that the flight has excellent chances of success. I am not in the slightest degree discouraged by those who think I have no chances of finding the Azores or crossing the Atlantic at all. They are welcome to their opinions. Accomplishment or failure will tell the story better than it can be told now. As I have said before, when these construction problems are out of the way I shall tell something of the navigational side of the flight, which some of our sceptical friends think is insurmountable, mainly because they have not informed themselves as to what has been accomplished in the last few months of preparation to meet that very issue."

BANK-NOTES MADE OF SILK

Bank-notes made of silk of a particular shade that will baffle the bank-note forger are now possible. As is known, most of the expert bank-note forgers use photography to obtain their best results; but a recent invention makes it possible to manufacture silk of a particular shade that cannot possibly be photographed. Discovered by a woman, this invention is a new process for waterproofing fabrics without rubber and dyeing them in the same operation. Linen, cotton, or other materials to be treated by this process are placed white into one end of the machine and brought out at the other end a few minutes later, colored, waterproofed and dry. Fabrics so produced, the inventor maintains, can be used in hundreds of trades, from aeroplane building to bank-note making.

RESULT OF WEIRD WILL

A little over two years ago an eccentric Russian, Countess Austrigildski, died and left a bequest of £260 a year for life to any person who shuts himself up in a tomb at Pere Lachaise for twelve months and a day. The first man to attempt this torture has become a raving lunatic. The one who undertakes this is offered lodging in a stone cell built over the Countess Austrigildski's vault, and he must never leave the abode day or night for a year and a day. He may not communicate with any person in the outside world save the person who brings his food morning and evening. And he may never have a light. A dismal prospect even at the thought of a yearly income of £260.

"There are in the capacities of men three varieties; one man will understand a thing by himself; another so far as it is explained to him; a third, neither of himself nor when it is put clearly before him."—Machiavelli.

THE PENNY DIP

The young and impoverished artists in Paris often have a great struggle to make ends meet. They are frequent visitors to the Paris Smithfield to take their chance at what may be called a penny pot-luck establishment. In a big cauldron is steaming hot soup, and in the soup pieces of meat of varying sizes and quality. On payment of a penny the diner-out is given a big steel two-pronged fork, with which he is allowed to make one dip. He is entitled to retain whatever is picked up and, in addition, gets a basin of soup and a piece of bread. There is all the fascination of a gamble combined with economy in this method of buying food.

The new light recently installed in the famous lighthouse on the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, can claim the distinction of being the most powerful flashlight in European waters, if not in the world. It is equal to 40,000,000 candle power, and in normal weather is clearly visible a distance of thirty miles out to sea. The flashes themselves, which last but a tenth of a second, have been observed by people standing on the Mole at Busum, over forty miles away. The cost of maintenance for the giant eye amounts to about £1,600 a year.

An inch of rain strikes one as very little. But it is really a big rainfall. When an inch of rain has fallen it means, literally, that the amount of water descending from the sky in that particular shower would cover the surrounding territory to a depth of one inch, providing, of course, that it did not run away or soak into the ground. It means that on one acre water enough to fill more than 600 barrels of forty-five gallons each has fallen. This quantity of water weighs more than 110 tons. If the rainstorm covered a territory comprising a thousand acres, which would be a very small shower, 113,000 tons of water would fall from the clouds. Rainstorms frequently cover whole states, and often four and five inches of water fall in one rain. In this case the total number of tons of water falling to earth is enormous.

"Elwidge, if you will marry me I will take out 500,000 francs of life insurance; if I die you will be safe from want."

He had used persuasion and argument in vain. At last he said in desperation:

"Yes," was the reply, "but what if you don't die?"

"Here," said the proprietor of the place, "is a little gift for you and Jake. Each bottle is finest old Kentucky rye. You drop in at Jake's on your way and give him his, will you?"

"Sure," replied the grateful one.

On his way he fell and broke one bottle.

"Poor Jake," he murmured, picking himself up.—Pall Mall Gazette.

"Before we were married my wife swallowed everything I said."

"How is it now?"

"Now she often makes me eat my own words."

IN THE PATH OF NAPOLEON

BY JAMES MORGAN

THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS

With Slav and Teutonic united and nearly a million men enrolled against him in 1813, Napoleon was driven out of Germany and across the Rhine.

Mr. Morgan's story today is of his journey over the field of that second campaign in the war between the biggest armies Europe ever saw until this year of 1914, a campaign which had for its terrible climax the great battle of the Nations at Leipsic, where the French Empire was overthrown and the present German Empire was born.

NAPOLEON DRIVEN BEHIND THE RHINE

Dates and Events. Age 43-'4.

June 2, 1813—Armistice began.

June 21, 1813—Joseph Bonaparte driven from Spain.

June 23, 1813—Napoleon's interview with Metternich at Dresden.

Aug. 10, 1813—Austria joined the allies.

Aug. 16, 1813—Armistice ended.

Aug. 23, 1813—Napoleon dropped pursuit of Blucher and started for Dresden.

Aug. 24, 1813—Blucher defeated Macdonald at the Katzbach.

Aug. 26, 27, 1813—Napoleon defeated the allies at Dresden.

Aug. 27, 1813—Death of Moreau.

Aug. 30, 1813—Allies defeated Vandamme at Kulm.

Sept. 6, 1813—Ney and Oudinot defeated at Dennewitz.

Oct. 16, 18, 1813—The Battle of the Nations.

Oct. 19, 1813—Napoleon retreated from Leipsic.

Oct. 30, 1813—Defeated Bavarians and Austrians at Hanau.

Nov. 2, 1813—Crossed the Rhine.

Napoleon, the Czar Alexander I., and King Frederick William III., of Prussia, called a truce in June, 1813, only for the purpose of resuming the war with heavier forces. Although a peace congress was to assemble at Prague, peace was not the object of the armistice on either side.

Napoleon, who had by far the larger army, was in sore need of horses for his cavalry, while his allied foes needed time to bring up their reinforcements. Above all, both sides wished to enter into negotiations with Austria which had adopted a policy of armed neutrality. Alexander and Frederick William hoping to induce the Austrian Emperor to join their alliance, and Napoleon hoping to restrain his father-in-law from going over to the camp of the enemy.

But the son-in-law no longer cherished the delusion that family ties were as strong with the Austrian Imperial house as among the plebeian Corsicans.

AN HISTORIC INTERVIEW

The matrimonial alliance of the Bonapartes and the Hapsburgs was cast in the scale and weighed when Metternich came to Dresden to hold an interview that has become historic. Napoleon had taken up his residence in the Marcolin Palace, then a beautiful villa in the suburbs of Dresden, but now converted and enlarged into a great hospital. In the long, stony corridors and spacious salons, where the Imperial Corsican diffused his favorite perfume of eau de cologne, the air is heavy today with the pungent odor of disinfectants, while the walls, which now echo the plaintive murmurs of the suffering, once resounded with the voice of marshals and courtiers and of the celebrated actors of the Comedie Francaise, who came on from Paris to amuse the Emperor in the lull of warfare.

One room only in all the palace hospital remains as it was, it having been preserved in memory of the day when, within its precincts, a mighty empire tossed in its crisis, while Napoleon wrestled with Metternich.

For nine hours they grappled and struggled in that room, where the Emperor exclaimed, "Ah, Metternich! How much has England given you to play this part against me?" The same dragons still contort themselves on the inlaid floor; the same desk continues to stand in the corner, and the windows look out upon the fountains in the same park, where the King of Saxony and the Imperial dignitaries anxiously waited for the momentous decision, but where, in this time, the convalescent patients take the healing air. And hold! Is not that the veritable door knob, which Napoleon gripped at dusk, when the long interview was at an end and when the departing Metternich, as his memoirs would have us believe, pronounced the doom of the Empire: "You are a ruined man, Sire. I had a presentment of it when I came here; now I am sure of it!"

Notwithstanding that Marie Louise had proved to be so frail a link in the chain of his destiny, Napoleon traveled to the Rhine for the pleasure of passing a few days in her society at Mayence. Her journey from Paris was scheduled by him as closely as he would order a military movement; the Empress must be accompanied by the Duchess of Montebello, two ladies in waiting, two of her Oriental servants, two negresses, a prefect of the palace, two chamberlains, two equerries, four pages, a secretary, a physician and a squad of general servants; she must bring a dinner service—but not the silver gilt service; travel with twelve carriages in four divisions and sleep the first night in the Prefecture at Chalons, the second at Metz and complete the trip on the third day, which she did her best to do, but had to ride all night in order to arrive in Mayence at four in the morning of the fourth day.

THE PRICE OF PEACE

When Napoleon returned to Dresden, after leaving Marie Louise in tears, the armistice was nearing its end. Metternich was offering him peace if he would only content himself with France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, and the Emperor's counselors were imploring him to accept those apparently liberal terms, which would leave him a far wider dominion than any other French monarch ever had possessed. He had already lost Spain, and even while he was at Dresden he received the news of the flight of Joseph Bonaparte from that country. Jerome Bonaparte's kingdom of Westphalia was fast being engulfed in the tide of German patriotism, and Louis had thrown away his crown of Holland. The Emperor's ambition to have a chain of family kingdoms, like a merchant's chain of stores, had been lashed to pieces and it would have cost him nothing to accept Metternich's terms.

But Metternich's liberality was somewhat illusory, for both sides really were bent on fighting to a finish. As always, England was the backbone and the purse pocket of the alliance, and she did not wish to make peace until France was shut up within the boundaries that confined her in the ignominious days of Louis XV.

In twenty years of nearly continuous warfare England had been Napoleon's most consistent foe. Yet he had not seen an English soldier since Toulon. The British contingent in Spain, under Wellington had brought confusion upon his marshals, but England had fought the master himself with gold rather than lead. British agents were in every camp of the allies, and were the paymasters of the allied sovereigns.

THE BATTLE MONUMENT AT LEIPSIC

"IN RETREAT"
ROPES' COLL., MASS. MIL. HIST. SOC.

NAPOLEON WATCHING THE LOSING FIGHT AT LEIPSIC

THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE LEIPSIC VICTORY FROM SCHWARZENBURG

MOREAU

THE EMPEROR ASLEEP BY HIS BIVOUAC

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI

THE NAPOLEONSTEIN AT LEIPSIC

A FRATERNITY OF HATE

Confidence reigned in the allied headquarters, where, around the avenging Czar, a motley group had been drawn together from the ends of the earth with no other motive in common than their envy or hatred of the colossus, who had so long bestrode the narrow world. There was Frederick William of Prussia, who saw at last his chance to break his chains and revenge himself for Jena and Tilsit. There were English representatives, who had camped on Napoleon's trail for twenty years, and among them was Col. Hudson Lowe, ready to bind the fallen giant and drag him to his rock of captivity.

Irreconcilable emigres, whom the usurper in his glory had been unable to lure from their Bourbon allegiance, were gathered like huntsmen when the game is run to cover. One of them was his old seatmate in the military school of Paris, where three boys sat in a row—Phelipeaux, Picot de Peccadue and Napoleon Bonaparte—and the first named and the last kicked at each other behind the desk until the second, who sat between, had to move his wounded legs from the firing line. Phelipeaux settled his score at the gate of Acre, where he mounted the guns on the wall for the Turks and stopped his school-room enemy in his march to win an empire in the East. And now Picot was on the staff of the Austrian commander, Prince Schwarzenberg, where, after twenty-five years, he was fondly hoping to avenge his shins.

The ubiquitous Pozzo de Borgo, that Corsican Nemesis, was there of course, panting with an unslaked thirst for revenge and eager to carry to the bitter end a neighborhood quarrel begun in the streets of Ajaccio. "Napoleon needed only one man to have become the master of the world and I am that man." Such was Pozzo's boast in all the after years.

By the side of that relentless vendettist was a man whose hate was younger but no smaller. This was Moreau, the victor in the Battle of Hohenlinden, whose wife and mother-in-law being from Martinique, had rebelled against the exaltation of their sister islander Josephine, and estranged the General from Napoleon, who banished him to America at the time of the Bourbon plot and the shooting of the Duke d'Enghein. There is a tradition that President Madison offered the refugee the command of the American army in the war of 1812, but he was tempted by an emissary of the Czar to return to Europe, after an exile of more than eight years on the banks of the Delaware, and join in bringing down the eagle.

The Czar had drawn one man to his side out of the very camp of Napoleon. That was Gen. Jomini, the Swiss banker who had divined and published the wizard's tricks of military magic, but had grown dissatisfied with his rewards as a member of Marshal Ney's staff and changed flags in the course of the armistice.

One man alone at the allied headquarters could not frankly share the general rejoicing over the prospect of upsetting the Napoleonic throne, for Francis of Austria was unable to forget that his daughter was sitting upon it and his grandson was playing about its steps. A father's love and a monarch's ambition were tearing the Austrian Emperor's emotions between them as he moved among the confident plotters for the overthrow of his son-in-law, and he drew back from the Czar's table when he saw Jomini seated at it. "I very well understand that it is necessary to avail ourselves of spies and traitors, but is it necessary to break bread with them?" Francis inquired.

AN ARMY WITHOUT A GENERAL

Among all the copks at the allied headquarters, however, there was no chef. The sovereigns were too jealous and suspicious to choose one of themselves to be commander-in-chief, and there was no general of the first rank among the Russians, Prussians and Austrians. Besides the oil and water of Slav and Teuton refused to mix.

The greatest general of modern times, therefore, must be beaten by an army without a general, and the allied forces were divided into three armies under independent commanders. But there was a common plan of campaign, chiefly the work of Moreau, and its salient principle was to keep out of Napoleon's way and whip his marshals. The Emperor, never suspecting the scheme to refuse him a battle, made a lunge at Blucher on his front as soon as the war was on again. But the old Prussian only drew back into the Silesian forges, while the allied sovereigns themselves began to move up into Saxony. This menace behind him obliged Napoleon to hasten back to Dresden, whither he flew with truly Napoleonic swiftness, marching the guard through 120 miles of mud in four days.

THE LAST GREAT VICTORY

The sovereigns had 100,000 men in hand when they arrived on the heights of Dresden. But although they knew that Napoleon was absent and that the defenses were manned by hardly 20,000 men, they flinched from the attack and decided to wait for the remaining half of the Army to come up. While they waited, the Emperor raced into the city and took his stand at the head of the bridge over the Elbe to stir his tired and sleepy men when they crossed the river. As their cheers of "Vive l'Empreur" mounted in waves to the hills behind the town, the camp of the allies was filled with dismay. They knew now that they had the lion in front of them.

The Czar indeed was for taking flight at once, but in an unwonted spirit of boldness Frederick William declared it would be a shame for 200,000 men to run away from one man. The allies, therefore, irresolutely stood up to fight. But the battle of Dresden had already been won by a shout.

Napoleonic battlefields generally are fair to see and none is fairer than the field of Dresden, for it is all but overgrown today with the streets and homes and lawns of that fairest of the fair among the beautiful cities of Germany. In the battle time, the Saxon capital was not the imposing city of more than half a million people that it is today, but only a big town of 30,000. The village lanes and peasant fields, in which are armies of all the nations fought for two days, have given way to the broad thoroughfares and handsome residences of the modern city. The villas and pensions and schools of the large Anglo-American colony are set almost in the centre of the battleground, where the Cossack spears and the French lances clashed in furious combat, while the trees were shattered and the sward was crimsoned in that lovely old park, the Grosser Garten. Napoleon's battle line is now lost in the expanded business section, where the clamor of arms has been succeeded by the no less clamorous street cars and automobiles. The red tide flowed almost to the walls of the Royal Palace, where the Emperor was a guest of the King and where in these days the tourists linger in the apartments he occupied.

The battle broke at 4 in the afternoon, when the sovereigns from their hill hurled their Russians, Prussians and Austrians upon the redoubts of the French, and the storm of fire did not subside until midnight. But that first day was only a draw.

As early as 6 in the morning Napoleon was out on the firing line again, where he stood in his tent door before a huge bonfire to dry his clothes, which were soaking with the rain that descended in floods. After the mingled storms of fire and water had beaten upon the two armies for hours he delivered the decisive stroke in the afternoon, when he sent Murat and 25,000 men with seventy-five guns to hurl themselves upon the left flank of the enemy. The horsemen slashed their way with lance and sword and rode down the allied infantry, whose flint locks were so wet they could not fire. The entire wing was swept away and 10,000 of the foe stacked their useless weapons and surrendered. That was the finishing blow which spread consternation through the ranks of the allies and won the battle. In the two days of fighting the sovereigns had lost 15,000 men killed and wounded and 20,000 taken prisoners, while Napoleon's loss was 10,000.

But the allied army was only beaten; it was not broken. And a battle is not fought to conquer a few acres of ground but to conquer an army.

And the victor of Dresden, tired, wet and bedraggled, stopped to dry and rest himself rather than complete his victory. With his cocked hat dissolved into a shapeless mass and hanging over his ears, he mounted his horse at 4 o'clock and trotted into the town, followed by a long train of captives, thirteen standards of his Hapsburg father-in-law and twenty-six captured cannon. The water dripped from the skirts and sleeves of his gray coat as he entered the palace, where the King of Saxony embraced him and congratulated him on one of the most notable successes of his career. He had brought up 110,000 almost exhausted troops, crossed a river in the face of 180,000 enemies and put them to flight.

But while he slept the allies made good their escape. The rumble of their wagons on retreat was heard throughout the night, and when, at dawn, he rode to the hill where the sovereigns had stood the day before, their hosts had vanished toward the Bohemian Mountains.

DEATH OF MOREAU

Only a dog had been left behind, and his collar, inscribed "I am Gen. Moreau's dog," is preserved among the keepsakes of Dresden. Napoleon himself had all but pointed the gun that brought down the dog's master, when in the midst of the battle he had seen a party of horsemen on the hill and, remarking, "There must be some little Generals there," had ordered his battery to fire upon them. Had he been facing his old enemy on the dueling ground, he could not have drawn a deadlier aim than the battery drew on Moreau, who was with the Czar in the centre of the group. The returned exile was even then giving Alexander sime military advice, when the shot struck him and shattered both legs. After he had been carried to a peasant's cottage on a litter formed of Cossack's pikes, and the surgeons came he calmly smoked while his legs were amputated. In the same tranquil spirit he bore the agony of the retreat in a jolting vehicle, and persisted, until the end, in debating the future course of the campaign. Only the day before he died he wrote to his wife: "At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had both legs carried off by a cannon ball. That scoundrel Bonaparte is always fortunate."

Not often does a soldier who dies in arms against his flag and his country receive a monument. But not only was Moreau's body sent to St. Petersburg by the Czar's orders and buried with honors in the Roman Catholic Church at the Russian capital, but his memory was honored also on the spot where he fell.

There is a cenotaph on the hill where he stood beside Alexander, when one of Napoleon's gunners brought him down. Over it the green ivy climbs to decorate the sculptured helmet and sabre on the top, while three oaks mount guard about the memorial stone and all around an oat field smiles above the battle-furrowed ground. Across Moreau Strasse and down in the valley, the cabbages in the little gardens of the city poor grow on the graves of the fallen foemen, and seemingly hardly more than a mile away, the castle tower and the church belfry of the King's palace rise in the midst of the city by the Elbe, whose murmur ascends today even as the cheers for Napoleon rolled up the height on an August morning and spread despair among the allies.

A CROWD OF DISASTERS

Although, as Wellington conceded Napoleon's presence on a field still was equal to 40,000 soldiers, he had lost the ubiquity of his youth, when he seemed to have the power to be everywhere at once. With his victory at Dresden, he had won three great battles on German soil in four months, but he was losing every battle that he left his generals to fight for him.

Bernadotte's army had whipped Marshal Oudinot and was to follow up that success by pounding to pieces the corps of Marshal Ney. Blucher had stolen out of the Silesian fastnesses as soon as Napoleon left his front and given Marshal Macdonald a hard thrashing, while the beaten sovereigns in their flight, surrounded and overwhelmed Vandamme, who had been charged to stop them in the defiles of the Bohemian frontier, took his sword and sent him to Russia.

The victory of Dresden was set at naught in the first month of the new campaign, Napoleon's lieutenants having lost 150,000 men and 200 guns, while 50,000 sick and wounded crowded his hospitals. Those heavy losses could be repaired only by borrowing from the future, and he called to his colors 160,000 boys, who were not due to give military service until 1815.

While he continued week after week to cling to the worthless ground he had won at Dresden, the three allied armies moved to unite behind him in the neighborhood of Leipsic, whither at last he betook himself in the confidence that he could whip them one by one as they came up. But he was no longer choosing battlefields. On the contrary, he was accepting the choice of the enemy. Having morally planted himself on a negative, the denial of the German people to govern themselves, he inevitably passed over to the defensive in his military operations.

ON THE FIELD OF LEIPSIC

It is an interesting coincidence that the two great battles of the war in 1813 were fought under the walls of the two great cities of Saxony. Not that either was much of a city in the battle year, for Leipsic with its nearly 600,000 population now, was then only such a town as Dresden was. Its 30,000 people were huddled within an old encircling wall, hardly more than two miles round, when for three days in mid-October, 2,000 cannon roared and half a million men fought the battle of the Nations at its gates.

On a hill at the very edge of the 20th century Leipsic, only a short car ride from the city centre, rise a huge mountain of concrete, a German pyramid, which the Kaiser William II., great-grandson of King Frederick William, dedicated on the centenary of the momentous struggle in 1913 in the presence of the representatives of the German states and of Austria, Russia and Sweden.

Although the pious motto, "God With Us," in letters six feet high, is carved above the door, this memorial of Napoleon's overthrow in Germany, with its sculptured mob of pagan deities, offers a suggestive contrast to the memorial of his repulse from Russia, the Church of Our Savior in Moscow. And here, too, on the battlefield of the Nations, the Russians have reared a church in memory of their dead and of their victory. But around the lofty cupola of the German monument at Leipsic, bronzed giants mount guard with their war clubs, and a gigantic effigy of the German Michael grimly stands sentinel at the portal in the midst of a terrifying group of furies who hold aloft flaming torches of destruction, while within, the Fates glower from the walls of the crypt. This surely is no cote for the dove of peace, but a massive temple of war, the tabernacle of the sword and the mailed fist.

That giant cairn of German patriotism is heaped upon the very mound where Napoleon was overwhelmed, but a little commemorative stone almost hidden among the shrubs and flowers, marks more precisely the position of the man of destiny when his star shot across the firmament in that October evening and vanished behind the hills of Thuringia. On top of this lesser monument lies a three-cornered hat cut in marble, while a marble sword rests on a marble pillow. Only these lines from Exodus are chisled on the face of the stone:

THE LORD
IS A MAN OF WAR
THE LORD
IS HIS NAME

Simply that and nothing more. But the story is told plainly enough by the cocked hat and the sword, and the exultant words spoken by Moses when the Lord cast into the Red Sea the chariots and host and chosen captains of Pharaoh and the depths had covered them. The name of the Corsican Pharaoh does not appear in the inscription. It would be superfluous.

As the visitor walks around the balcony of the great monument he sees spread beneath his gaze the panaroma of the entire battlefield of the Nations. As at Dresden, so at Leipsic, Napoleon occupied the town, and when the allies came to drive him out of it they assailed the city on three sides at once. He himself, however, emerged from the southern gate and faced his foes on the field about the monument.

BATTLE OF THE NATIONS

The numbers were fairly even in that opening battle. But for the first time in his life Napoleon failed to win a fight between equal forces, and as night fell on the field, and while a pitiless rain beat in the upturned faces of the slain, the Emperor sat in his tent in the brickyard close to the monument, facing the fact that Germany was lost to him. At his order the bells of Leipsic had rung for his victory, but that was as sounding brass. His German allies, caught in the tide of nationality, had been falling away from him day by day. The Westphalians and the Saxons had been going over to the other side for weeks. Now the Bavarians had heard the call of the fatherland and joined the army of liberation.

Well might the baffled warrior in the brickyard cry out in bitter despair: "Ah! give me back the old soldiers of Italy!" But he might better still have cried out for the lost soul of that victorious Army and its conquering watchwords: "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!"

The next day was Sunday and as dismal as his fortunes. While the allied sovereigns were bringing up huge reinforcements and combining to overwhelm him, he had no reserves to call on. He could only draw in his wet, hungry and dispirited troops closer to the walls of Leipsic in preparation for one more throw of the dice.

Monday dawned in a sombre mood but soon a brilliant sun burst upon the field where the races and nations of Europe were gathered to wrest from his hands the sceptre of empire, and even Asia had been drawn into the strife, for the Bashkirs of Siberia were there with their bows and arrows. From the Hill of the Monarchs, the Czar, the Austrian Emperor and the Prussian King sent forward an army of 300,000, formed like an enormous pair of open shears, to close in upon the 150,000 troops who upheld the eagles of France in lines that fell way from the hill of the monument, where Napoleon alternately sat and stood beside a ruined windmill.

All day a storm of steel and lead beat against his lines in the struggle to hurl his army back into the narrow, tangled streets of Leipsic. But he breasted the furious onslaught of the 300,000 until night came and until nearly all his cannon balls were gone, for his artillery had fired no less than 220,000 rounds in two days.

As darkness stole over the field, he fell asleep on his camp stool in the awful silence that succeeded the fury of battle. While his generals stood by awaiting his orders for the inevitable retreat, a stray round shot fell in his bivouac fire and awakened him. For a moment he looked about in drowsy bewilderment and then gave the word which once had no place in his lexicon.

A NIGHT OF HORROR

The only escape for the beaten army was through the unlighted streets of the town, over two rivers and thence by a single causeway across wide marshy flats. That one avenue of safety was quickly crowded with soldiers, wagons and guns. The cavalry rode down the infantry, while the wounded, lying about the streets and squares, were heedlessly trampled upon in the confusion and the darkness. At daybreak the allies opened their eyes on the rear of the retreating army, and they rose to pursue the fleeing troops through the gates, while their artillery rained their shells upon the roofs of Leipsic.

Napoleon passed that night of horror at the Hotel de Prusse, whose doors are still open. Although the Czar slept in the hotel the next night, it is the room of the conquered, not the conqueror, which has been set apart through the generations, and the "Napoleon zimmer" remains to this day the special boast and exhibit of the landlord.

It was about 9 in the morning when the Emperor came out of the Prusse and joined in the retreat. It was an even year that very morning since he had taken flight from Moscow, and now as then he had to fight his way through another mob of fleeing soldiers, and he whistled his war song as he went.

After escaping from the town, he came to a village nearby and lay down to sleep. He had passed three almost sleepless nights and now that the strain was over, nature would be put off no longer. But while he slept, the loud report of an explosion startled him. It was the signal that his catastrophe had received its consummation.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Phone 1246
Carpet Department

for the most powerful Vacuum Cleaner on the West Coast, and get your house cleared of Summer dust, and made comfortable for the dark, cold days of Winter.

The New Cape and Hip Cape Effects

Are Most Prominent in This Range of Ladies' Fall Coats on Sale Monday at $25.00

A NEW range of Ladies' Fall Coats just opened up brings some extremely smart and handsome models in the various new cape effects. There are Coats with capes, others with shoulder capes, and an entirely new feature is the hip cape.

It's impossible for you to imagine how smart these Coats are without seeing them. We invite you to inspect the special display in the View Street windows.

Coats are made up in curl cloths, fancy plaids and plain colors; three-quarters and seven-eighths lengths; part lined or lined throughout with satin. Large, handsome colored buttons are used.

Very Smart Models for $25.00

—First Floor

TEA ROOM
SECOND FLOOR

Where delicious afternoon teas, a cup of chocolate or coffee is served at moderate prices, also light lunches.

A Complete Range of Ladies' Underskirts

Our new Fall Stock of Ladies' Underskirts is complete with all the latest designs and features. Included are Skirts in linenettes, sateens, satins, moires, and brocaded silks. All colors suitable for wear with the new Fall Suits. Prices range up to $25.00 from **$1.00**

—Mantle Dept., First Floor

25 Men's Raincoats—Values to $12.50, Monday $7.50

Good serviceable qualities in various shades, finished with military collar and strap on sleeves. Your chance to buy at a substantial saving a good useful Waterproof that will give you every satisfaction in wear. Remember, 25 Coats only at this price.

—Main Floor

Turbans and Sailors Are Specially Featured in the New Fall Millinery

MANY of the most effective models now being featured are on the Turban order. Some of the most striking are built on strictly round Oriental lines, with wing-like projections at the side, or at the back, near the top of the crown.

The new Sailors have ultra-narrow brims, with very high crowns. New tricorne effects are also shown, shaped along original lines.

In materials, black velvet still takes a decided lead, while other shades are chiefly in the darkest, richest tones.

You should plan an early visit to the Millinery Salon—you will never have a better opportunity to view so complete a range.

—Second Floor

Suppleness

Is that indefinable something which today is so necessary in the corsets that are to give you the UTMOST in style and comfort. You MUST have both these attributes combined, and the one sure way is with

BON TON CORSETS

Which are everywhere recognized as the "Corsets de Luxe" of America. It is not possible to describe here the "reasons why," or the many valuable improvements seen in the latest models. Sufficient to just hint that our stock is complete and worth seeing.

MAY WE SHOW YOU?

—First Floor

A Representative Display of New Fall Clothing for Men and Boys

Can be seen in the View Street windows. There are Suits for men in all the newest weaves and colorings, ranging in prices from **$10.00** to **$30.00.** Suits for boys in a very large assortment of hard-wearing tweeds and serges that range in prices from **$3.75** to **$12.50.** Overcoats for youths and men in both single and double-breasted styles and in the light-weight styles for early Fall wear, to the heavy chinchillas and beavers that will keep you warm on the coldest days. Men's and Boys' Pants, Hats, Caps, Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets—in fact, everything that you will need to keep you warm and comfortable as well as smart and stylish can be selected from our new Fall stocks in the Men's Clothing Store.

The quality in every instance is the best that can possibly be sold at the prices asked. Our large buying and personal knowledge of the best markets enables us to offer better merchandise for less.

—Main Floor

Ladies' Underwear Made From Extra Heavy Quality Flannelettes

THESE values are particularly good, being made up from extra heavy quality flannelettes to sell at inexpensive prices. The finish of each garment, too, has had particular attention—the seams are turned in and double-stitched.

Flannelette Nightgown, of extra heavy quality, beautifully made and finished with turned in and double stitched seams; double yoke back and front and scalloped around neck and sleeves; extra full size; white only. Splendid value at **$1.25**

Flannelette Nightgowns, made of same material as above and beautifully finished. Plain yoke with neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Good value for **$1.25**

Flannelette Nightgown, made with fancy yoke tucked and trimmed with embroidery, finished with frills of self and narrow finishing braid, in white or pink. Splendid value for **$1.25**

Flannelette Bloomers, a good, heavy grade, in grey only; elastic at knee. Pair **75c**

Flannelette Drawers, in plain pink and white, neatly trimmed with heavy torchon lace. Pair **50c**

Flannelette Underskirt, a good, heavy quality, in grey only; frill finished with worked scalloped edge **75c**

Flannelette Chemise, nice, heavy quality, trimmed with embroidery. Special **50c**

Flannelette Corset Covers, in plain pink and white, some trimmed with heavy torchon lace, and others with embroidery. Splendid quality for **50c**

—First Floor

A New Shipment of Children's Sweaters

WE have just opened up our new Fall stock of Children's Sweaters, and can now supply all sizes for girls from 1 to 12 years. The particulars in brief are:

At 50c—Coat and jersey shape Sweaters in fancy knit and in colors navy, cardinal and grey. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

At 75c—Coat shape Sweaters in fancy weave, in colors cardinal, navy and grey, also navy blue trimmed cardinal. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

At 85c—Coat shape Sweater in fancy weave, finished with belt at waist line, in colors cardinal and navy only. Sizes 4 to 8 years.

At $1.00—Coat shape Sweater in medium heavy wool; fancy weave, finished with and without pockets. In colors fawn, grey, navy and cardinal. Sizes 8 to 12 years.

At $1.25—Coat shape Sweater with military collar. A good, serviceable quality and your choice from colors grey with maroon and navy with cardinal.

At $1.90—Hand-knitted Sweater in coat shape, with military collar; splendid quality. Colors saxe, cardinal and white. All sizes to 6 years.

—First Floor

Ladies' $1.00 Kid Gloves Today 50c

This price should certainly tempt many ladies to secure for themselves a smart new pair of Kid Gloves. You can choose from colors tan, slate and brown, and all sizes. Today, while they last, per pair **50c**

—Main Floor

Best French Castile Soap

You will be wise in buying your Castile Soap now, while we can offer you the finest grade at, per bar **25c**

—Drug Dept., Main Floor

SONG—
"It's a Long Way to Tipperary"

Queen Quality SHOE

THE woman who is particular will find something to please her in our Fall stock, just opened. There is a big variety of styles to choose from, and for beauty of design, for perfect-fitting qualities, and for absolute comfort, Queen Quality Shoes are the standard throughout civilization.

Our new Fall stock includes:

All Bronze Kid Button Boots, with plain narrow toe. Whole-quarter Silk Brocade Button Boots, with medium and long patent vamp. Whole-quarter Button Boots, with plain cloth and brocaded tops, long and medium patent vamps, French and spool heels.

There are also many other styles that will interest you, in both dress and staple lines.

Prices from $5.00 to $7.50

—First Floor

Real Scotch Wool Traveling Rugs

Are the best for wear and warmth. They are lighter to carry and give the maximum of warmth. We have a new stock in full size, finished with fringed ends. All the regular Scotch plaids. Priced according to qualities, $5.75, $7.50, $9.75, $12.50 and.....**$15.00**

Lower Priced Qualities in Scotch plaids from $1.75 to.....**$3.50**

—Main Floor

9 x 10.6 Tapestry Rug for $8.50

This is a most useful size Rug, and comes in a good hardwearing quality. A Rug that's suitable for any room in the house, where an inexpensive floor covering is needed. Specially low priced at...**$8.50**

—First Floor

4 Rolls Japanese Matting Clearing Monday at 25c Yard

This is a well woven Matting in colors fawn, blue and green. Excellent for bedrooms, halls and dens. At this special price a quick morning's sale should see the lot cleared.

—First Floor

Large Size Japanese Squares for $2.75

A useful size Square, measuring 9 x 12 feet, in good Oriental designs, suitable for bedrooms, den or library. Clean and sanitary.

—First Floor

Useful Size Japanese Mat for 25c

This is an excellent quality Mat, and a good useful size, measuring 36 x 72 inches. Artistic Oriental designs.

—First Floor

Many Novelties in New Fall Coatings

ARE here in all the newest novelties and weaves. Those who are looking forward to having a new Coat or Cape for Fall and Winter wear will never have a better chance to see a complete range of shades than now. Note the special window display on View Street.

Astrachan will be much in evidence this season, both for coats and capes as well as trimmings. 54 in. wide, in colors saxe, fawn, brown, mole and navy. Per yard **$3.00**

Black Astrachan, 45 in. wide, at, per yard, $3.50, $5.00, $5.75 and **$7.50**

Coresel Cloth, in black and pony grey, at, per yard, $3.75 and **$7.50**

Heavy Rough Curl Cloth, 54 inches wide, and in colors tan, saxe, royal, navy, tango, plum and cardinal, yard **$2.75**

Heavy Basket Weave Coating, 54 inches wide and in colors navy, saxe, tango, brown, tan, old rose, grey and purple, per yard **$3.00**

Nap Brocade, a new novelty coating that looks smart and effective, in colors saxe, paddy green, navy, terra cotta, cerise, brown and amethyst. Per yard **$4.50**

A New Heavy Coating, with black curl design, in shades of navy blue, royal blue, lavender and brown. Per yard **$3.75**

—Main Floor

It's Not a Day Too Early to Buy Your Heater

And you really ought to be prepared for any kind of cold or damp weather now. We are showing all the newest models in Heaters, and there's a great variety. Each one in its class has been selected as having some special intrinsic merit. Ask to see the "Fireside Duplex"—has reversible grates like your range, and will burn the same fuel—coal or wood. See our line of "Franklins." This type of heater is a great favorite with Victorians. We have them in many styles, ranging in prices from $8.50 to **$21.00**

Air-Tight Heaters for Wood Fuel

The merit of this form of Heater is in its easy control and slow combustion, which means ecomony of fuel. We have a large assortment to choose from. The high-class, cast-lined, air-tights, the medium class with cast-iron, swing tops, and the lower priced types of blue steel with steel linings. These vary in prices up from.....**$2.00**

If interested in a new Heater of any kind, whether for home, office, store or public building, give us a call and let us talk the matter over with you. Our many years of practical experience and advice is at your service.

—Stove Dept., Third Floor

A Special Cotton and Towel Opportunity For Monday

MONDAY is to be a busy day in the Staple Department, for Towels and Cottons have been marked off for a quick day's selling. Here are a few of the lines on sale:

White and Colored Turkish Towels—Values to 50c, Monday 25c

Face Towels, Bath Towels, Huck Towels, in all sizes and qualities, taken from our regular stock and placed on the table for you to choose from. Get here early, sharp at 8:30, and have first pick.

Colored Brown Turkish Towels—Regular 15c and 20c, Monday 2 for 25c

These are handy size Towels for kitchen use, particularly; absorbent and good-wearing qualities. Splendid values.

Extra Large Size Bath Towels—$1.00 Values for 75c Pair

A good, useful Towel with a red stripe and cream ground. Splendid for bathroom use.

Our Special $1.50 Bath Towels for $1.00 Pair

And you cannot find a better Towel at this price anywhere; 10 dozen only at this price. Cream ground with broad red stripe.

$1.00 White Turkish Towels—Each 75c

A plain hemmed Towel, well woven from strong quality cotton, and noted for its tightness of weave. Guaranteed to wear well. Good, useful size.

Honeycomb Towels at the Following Special Prices

Regular $1.25 grade for, per dozen...**95c**
Regular $1.50 grade for, per dozen **$1.20**
Regular $2.50 grade for, per dozen **$2.20**
Regular $3.00 grade for, per dozen **$2.50**

30c Linen Glass Cloths for 25c

All pure linen and woven specially for glass-drying—absorbent and leaves no lint.

15c Linen Roller Toweling for 10c Yard

16 inches wide, closely woven, and makes up into inexpensive kitchen towels.

25c White Turkish Towels for 20c

A nice white Turkish Towel with red borders; soft in use and a good size.

White Cottons at Quick-Selling Prices

36 in. Heavy White Cottons. Regular 12½c, for, per yard **10c**
36 in. Heavy White Cottons. Regular 15c, for, per yard **12½c**
36 in. Fine White Cambric. Regular 20c, for, per yard **15c**
36 in Fine White Cambric. Regular 22½c, for, per yard **17½c**
36 in. Extra Fine Cambric. Regular 27½c, for, per yard **20c**
40, 42, 44 and 46 in. Circular Pillow Cottons. Regular 25c, for, per yard..**20c**

White Nainsooks—
Regular 15c for, per yard **12½c**
Regular 20c for, per yard **15c**
Regular 25c for, per yard **20c**

—Main Floor

Our New Stock of Brushes, Brooms and Mops Marked at Spencer's Prices

MOST housewives are getting their homes cleared of Summer dust and dirt, and preparing for their Winter comfort. A new Broom, Brush or Mop will be of great service to you and enable you to do your work quicker and cleaner. We suggest a few of the following. If it's other household Brushes that you need, we have them:

Nail Brushes, 2 for **5c**
Stove Daubers, each **5c**
Small Varnish Brushes, each.....**5c**
Nail Brushes, each **10c**
Shoe Daubers, each **10c**
Scrub Brushes, each **15c**
Stove Brushes, each **15c**
Shoe Brushes with Daubers, each, 35c and.....**25c**
Bannister Brushes, each, 50c, 35c and **25c**
Hearth Brushes, each **50c**
Flue Brushes, with long handles, each **50c**
Our Special Floor Broom, complete with handle **$1.00**
Hair Floor Brooms, each, $2.50, $1.75, $1.50 and at **$1.25**
Janitors' Floor Brooms, each, $3.50 and **$2.75**
New Shape Radiator Brushes, can be used for lots of purposes, each **50c**
A Special Clothes Brush at **25c**
Whisks, all shapes, each, 35c, 25c and **15c**
Corn Brooms, each, 75c, 60c, 50c and **35c**
Feather Dusters, each, 75c and **65c**
Kalsomine Brushes, each, 75c, 50c and **25c**
Window Brushes, complete with 8 and 9 ft. handles, each, $1.00, 75c and **65c**

—Second Floor

Polishing Mops

We carry O-Cedar, The Wizard and the Brown Daisy Floor Mops. Price each **$1.50**

O-Cedar Polish—
Gallon **$3.00**
Half-gal. ..**$2.00**
Quarter-gal. **$1.25**
Large bottle..**50c**
4 oz. bottle..**25c**

Wizard Polish—
Quart **$1.25**
Large bottle..**50c**

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED